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SENATOR KENNEDY SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF SALT II

LD271923 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] According to a UPI report Senator Edward Kennedy has made a speech at a dinner in Hyannis, Massachusetts, arranged by the "Americans for SALT II" organization. Kennedy stressed that the new Soviet-American agreement limiting strategic arms is of extraordinary importance for the United States. It fully conforms to the interests of the country's security and is set to play an important part in strengthening peace in the world. The senator emphasized the urgent need to have this treaty ratified by the U.S. Congress. The efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States to limit arms must be continued, Kennedy said. Talks must be held in the very near future on a complete ban on nuclear arms testing and also on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the world. I am firmly convinced, Edward Kennedy said, that in order to secure a cloudless future for our children we must achieve ratification in the debate for the SALT II treaty and to continue to show commonsense in our talks with the Soviet Union.

ZA RUBEZHOM REVIEWS DIFFERING OPINIONS ON SALT QUESTION

LD231009 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian signed to Press 16 August carries on pages 6-8 a 4,500-word article by K. Belyayev and N. Karev entitled "Disputes Around the SALT II Treaty in the United States" reviewing the different opinions currently being expressed in the United States concerning the ratification of SALT II. The article includes statements by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown in favor of ratification although they are reported as saying that with or without the treaty the United States will have to modernize its strategic forces and increase defense spending. The article describes the opposition to ratification, naming members of the Committee on the Present Danger--"the chief propaganda organization of the military-industrial complex." The article also names Senator Henry Jackson, Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker and Senator Jake Garn as being among the main defenders of the interests of the military-industrial complex. The article concludes that the arms race is "sheer madness" and that according to opinion polls three out of every four adults in the United States today are in favor of speedy ratification of the treaty.

U.S., USSR DELEGATIONS HOLD CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN TALKS

LD271726 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 27, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the USA today held a meeting here for negotiations on banning chemical weapons.

PRAVDA'S PODKLYUCHNIKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

LD281141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Mai Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The world public continues to discuss the results of the Crimea meetings with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "The 1979 Crimea meetings and talks," the report "In the CPSU Central Committee" says, "are an important stage on the path of further strengthening the collaboration between the fraternal countries in resolving both internal and international tasks." The results of the Crimea meetings are receiving a high assessment in all the fraternal countries. It is noted everywhere that they were an important new step along the path of deepening all-round cooperation and friendship and reasserted the course of developing the cooperation and specialization of the socialist economies.

Living, concrete achievements lie behind that statement of fact. For instance, the community countries are fruitfully pooling their efforts to resolve the energy problem. They have to their common credit the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline, a major program for the construction of nuclear power stations and intensive work to assimilate new energy sources. Thanks to this the fraternal states have a firm basis for further national economic growth.

The practice of summit meetings--albeit not so regular as the Crimea meetings--is also known in the capitalist world. In recent years heads of state and government of the major capitalist countries have met in Rambouillet, Puerto Rico, London, Bonn and Tokyo. But how different are the content and results of these meetings: In the socialist community the tasks of pooling efforts increasingly closely for the sake of the fraternal peoples are discussed. But the leaders of the capitalist world only return every time to the economic contradictions lacerating that world and the unresolved problems of the energy crisis. As a result the economic "wagon" of capitalism still remains at a standstill.

This year's Crimea meetings again demonstrated the fraternal socialist states' unswerving adherence to the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation. Not for nothing did AFP in its account of the report "In the CPSU Central Committee" particularly emphasize the fact that this document "calls for a lessening of military confrontation between socialist and capitalist states."

The Aim--To Deepen Detente

The consistent implementation of the course of the USSR and the other fraternal countries of deepening detente and implementing the principles of the Helsinki Final Act is having a beneficial effect on the international atmosphere. An important role is played by the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) signed in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter.

The influence of SALT II has had an effect, for instance, on the work of the Disarmament Committee which has just completed a routine session in Geneva. The pivot of its work was the new proposals by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, which promote the ending of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

At the session the USSR and the United States put forward a joint, agreed proposal on the main elements of a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. There was also a joint Soviet-American report on the course of the bilateral talks on banning chemical weapons and a report on the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in all environments. The world was again able to see for itself that the objective preconditions exist for resolving the complex questions of halting the arms race.

The peoples of the European Continent can feel the favorable climate of detente. Much has already been achieved there in establishing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between states with different social systems. Economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and France, the FRG, Italy, Austria and Finland are expanding. A contribution is also made to the cause of peaceful coexistence by other fraternal countries. The other day talks took place between E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, who was on a visit to People's Poland. These talks reflected the positive development of relations between the two countries and their common interest in deepening detente.

It must be noted that the forces which believe detente does not accord with their interests are still active in the North Atlantic bloc countries. They are trying to undermine it from different directions. That is the only way to interpret, in particular, the Pentagon and NATO bosses' plan for "modernizing" the bloc's nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe--that is, deploying in the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands hundreds of cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory. Meetings and talks are being held with this aim. The initiators of the dangerous plan are resorting to various tricks to confuse the public about its real essence which lies in changing the strategic correlation of forces in Europe and transforming the territory of West European countries into an explosive nuclear missile arsenal. As Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES noted, "One of the main aims is to prevent a repetition of debates like last year's debate over the 'neutron bomb' when the disputes within West Germany reached such a pitch that from the political viewpoint a decision to agree to the deployment of these weapons became almost impossible."

In this connection the contradiction in the West German foreign policy department's position is striking. In an interview for Hessen Radio the other day, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher spoke on the one hand of how important it is to make every effort, by means of lessening tension, strengthening trust, arms limitation and disarmament, to insure that "the thing does not become a gigantic arms race which will lead to disaster one fine day." But on the other hand he advocated "replenishing the arsenal" of the West European NATO countries, calling on the members of the North Atlantic bloc to "act together in this," though he could not fail to realize that such a "replenishment" would only complicate the situation and make the future SALT III talks more difficult. Here it is apposite to make another quotation from the same interview: "We are all realistic enough to be aware that the aim of the policy of disarmament cannot be achieved at a single stroke but the direction in which development is going is important." That is precisely it, the direction....

Meanwhile NATO, intimidating people with the invented "Soviet threat," continues to beat the militarist drum. Preparations are in full swing for a major show of military strength--the Autumn Forge-79 maneuvers. It is reported that they will begin in September and last for 3 months, covering a vast area from Norway to the Mediterranean. Within the framework of the maneuvers more than 25 ground, air and naval exercises will take place with the participation of more than 300,000 men.

The action of the North Atlantic bloc bosses are arousing serious alarm among the West European public. The public is preparing to mark the approaching 40th anniversary of the start of World War II under the slogans of protest at NATO's militarist course and the struggle for the consolidation and deepening of detente, the ending of the arms race and disarmament.

The Right to Progress

Preparations are being completed for the conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government which opens in Havana at the beginning of September. The nonalined movement is a force in the international arena waging the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and social progress. Imperialism and reaction are interested in undermining the movement and splitting it. They are trying to prevent individual nonalined countries from embarking on the progressive path which accords with the interests of their peoples and are blatantly interfering in their internal affairs.

An internal conference of solidarity with the Afghan people is currently taking place in Kabul. It is attended by representatives from 60 countries and a number of social organizations. This international forum is of great significance.

As is known, the progressive transformation effected in Afghanistan since the April revolution in the interests of the working people have encountered frenzied resistance on the part of the feudal lords who have been stripped of power and privileges. Counterrevoluation is getting support from abroad, from the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists. This support takes different forms. News agencies report that a number of camps have been set up on Pakistani territory where Afghan counterrevolutionaries undergo military training with the help of Chinese instructors, among others. The weapons captured from the bands operating on the country's territory bear the marks "Made in the United States" and "Made in China." The Western and Chinese mass media are spreading slander against the Afghan Government, concocting fables about its domestic and foreign policy and making malicious, inflammatory statements. The facts convincingly show that the imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are interfering systematically and shamelessly in Afghan affairs. The Afghan peopleare resolutely rebuffing counterrevolution. They have all honest people of the world and all supporters of social progress on their side.

The course of events in Iran has attracted the attention of the world public. Relations have deteriorated between the central authorities and the outlying districts of the country populated by national minorities. The authorities have stated that they are willing to consider the interests of the national minorities although they reject their demands for national autonomy and are implementing broad repressive measures. In Iranian Kordestan this deterioration of relations has developed into direct armed clashes resulting in numerous deaths.

At the same time, the authorities have adopted measures to suppress groupings and press organs which have expressed disagreement with the Iranian leaders' present course and which have advocated democratic and social transformations in the interests of the majority of the people. The French paper L'HUMANITE remarked that all this "hands the rightwing opposition certain trump cards." According to political commentators, the activities of imperialist special services, which are trying to divide the various detachments which make up the main force of the anti-shah revolution and thereby to facilitate the implementation of imperialism's plans vis-a-vis Iran, lie behind the current events in Iran.

The Phnom Penh trial of the ringleaders of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has reminded us again of the grim consequences of the outside interference by the Maoists in the life of the Kampuchean people. The verdict of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal notes that during the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique systematic, widespread genocide was conducted in the country by exceptionally barbaric methods. This led to the deaths of around three million people and more than four million survivors have suffered serious moral and physical harm. The criminals guilty of these monstrous crimes have got their just deserts. The wild fanatics have been chained to the pillory of history. Those who backed them--the Chinese leaders--have also been totally exposed. Beijing has been branded as an accessory to the crime.

Even now the Chinese leaders are reluctant to abandon their political machinations connected with the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" which no longer exists. Beijing's plans are clear. For its own hegemonist and expansionist purposes it would like to continue to prevent normalization of the situation on the Indochina Peninsula and throughout Southeast Asia.

The curbing and curtailment of the arms race, the deepening of the relaxation of international tension, the supplementing of political detente with military detente and support for the peoples' right to free and independent development--those are the main directions of socialist foreign policy as weightily confirmed during the Crimean meetings. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community states are sparing neither energy nor labor in the solution of these noble tasks.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES POLITICAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

LD281041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Special correspondents V. Ardatovskiy, M. Rostarchuk report: "The Main Problem of Today"]

[Text] The work of the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association [IPSA] has finished. For the first time in the 30 years of the IPSA's existence its main forum was held in a socialist state. It turned out to be the most representative and, according to the assessment of scientists from 58 countries who took part in it, the most fruitful in the association's entire history.

Speaking at the concluding session of the congress in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stressed that all the topics discussed at the congress were associated with the basic problem of today, the most topical and most disturbing problem for all mankind--the problem of preserving and consolidating peace.

"The Politics of Peace"--that was the first, the main, the leading theme of the 11th IPSA World Congress. Taking part in its discussion were prominent scientists from the Soviet Union, the United States, France, India, Finland, the GDR, Romania, Poland and many other countries. It is only necessary to list the titles of the sections formed to discuss this theme to become convinced that it was a question of concrete, highly important questions: "The concept of peace," "the lessening of international tension: the settlement and resolution of conflicts," "the arms race and arms control," "the problem of war and peace in states' domestic policy," "factors and strategy in the desire for coexistence and peace" and so forth.

An active and constructive part was played in the congress' work by representatives of socialist community countries.

Great attention was devoted to the speech by Vietnamese scientist Nguyen (Nkhan Toan) [as transliterated], who noted that one of the vital questions of today is the problem of preserving peace in Southeast Asia, which is now an explosive spot in the world. With Pentagon and NATO support, the Chinese leaders are flagrantly provoking Vietnam and seeking a pretext to unleash military operations.

Peace in Southeast Asia, which was twice violated by imperialist aggressors between the forties and the seventies, has at last been restored. The Vietnamese people hope that this time the peace will be long and stable--all the peoples of that region have an interest in this.

For all the diversity of positions created both by national allegiance and by the participants' ideological creeds, there was nobody at the congress who openly opposed the need to preserve, consolidate and extend the relaxation of international tension. While assessing in different ways the level and causes of the arms race, all the participants in the IPSA session advocated an effective search for ways of ending it and subsequently bringing about disarmament. There were no scientists at the congress who denied the favorable potential for the cause of peace which lies in the USSR-U.S. SALT treaty signed in Vienna.

This position on the part of the congress does not diverge from the wishes addressed to its participants in the message of greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the concluding session of the congress, the American scientist Karl Deutsch, who was president of the IPSA for 3 years, read out a message to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the instructions of the association's Executive Committee. It expressed gratitude for the hospitality and warm welcome and best wishes to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the great Soviet people.

The elaboration of the problem of peaceful coexistence between countries with different political and social systems belong to the greatest thinker of our epoch--Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Historical development has confirmed the correctness of his conclusion that peaceful coexistence is an objective necessity which must triumph throughout the world. Great interest was arroused at the congress and outside it by the special session "Lenin as political thinker." Scientists from the USSR, France, India, Vietnam, Poland and other countries who spoke at the session paid tribute to Lenin's philosophical and political genius. But of course V.I. Lenin's theoretical concepts, which continue to exert the most profound influence on mankind's social and political development, were recalled not only at that session but tens of hundreds of times in the reports and accounts of the political scientists.

Three research groups at the congress were concerned with problems associated to some degree with human rights. The question of an order of priorities in these rights was discussed with animation--which human right is the most important for the individual and society. Thus, the report by Prof Harold Berman of Harvard University noted that the Soviet concept gives priority to economic and social rights, whereas the American concept gives priority to the so-called "individual" rights and freedoms. Professor Berman acknowledged that, according to traditional American class views on this problem, the "right to work or medical care is not regarded as a right at all," and it is only recently, not without influence from international public opinion, that this position has been under review.

However, all the scientists who discussed the human rights problem, although they represented the most diverse countries and different political and philosophical platforms, agreed that priority must be given to man's right to peace and to liberation from the threat of destructive military conflicts.

An important feature of the congress--and this was noted repeatedly at the concluding session--was the fruitful participation of many scientists from developing countries and the discussion of urgent problems concerning young developing states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The interest in the developing states' problems which was displayed at the congress was expressed in work on the forum's second theme, "The Politics of Development and the Change of Systems." Scientists noted that the appearance on the political map of the planet in recent decades of a large number of young independent states in which substantial economic and political transformations are taking place is changing the face of the modern world substantially and to a significant extent. The system of international relations cannot but feel the growing influence of young states which are actively fighting for political and economic independence and against neocolonialism, racism and imperialist diktat.

That is why it is possible to state boldly, as Acad P.N. Fedoseyev stressed at the concluding session, that the further formation and strengthening of a qualitatively new direction in political science took place at the congress, connected with the study of the problems of developing countries.

Many speeches contained an analysis of the common and regional interests of young states in the struggle for a new international economic order and assessments of the prospects for mutual relations between oil-extracting and oil-importing countries and the role of Western multinational corporations in the economies of the developing states. Many scientists stressed the need to establish an international economic order which would exclude the exploitation of liberated countries by the multinational corporations and international finance capital and would insure the complete elimination of all forms of inequality and discrimination. A new international economic order could promote genuine progress by the peoples of developing countries, if it is combined with internal socio-economic transformations.

A prominent place was occupied in the congress' work by the discussion of the policy of nonalinement. Those who delivered reports or spoke in the debates unanimously stressed the great significance of the nonalinement movement, which is based on the objective need for new independent states and all mankind to have the peace and stability which open up the potential for progressive socioeconomic transformations. Although on a number of problems of nonalinement different and at times mutually exclusive viewpoints were expressed, the participants in the discussion unanimously noted the anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antiracist nature of the nonalinement movement and particularly stressed that in the conditions of detente its significance is not only not decreasing but is increasing.

Regarding the general atmosphere which prevailed at the congress, we would like to cite the opinion of Prof G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, first vice president of the IPSA, who shared his impressions with us.

"Naturally, the atmosphere was not simple," he said. "Let us not forget the tension which persists in the world and the crisis situations in certain regions of the planet. Imperialist propaganda is constantly whipping up a wave of anti-Soviet campaigns. It must be admitted that certain Western political scientists also lend their hand to this....

Perhaps some people, having failed to prevent the holding of the IPSA Congress in Moscow, wanted to insure that what took place here was not a peaceful, proper exchange of opinions filled with the desire for mutual understanding but something like 'hand-to-hand' combat. But that did not happen: Of the forum's 1,600 participants, the individuals who tried to substitute loud polemics for scientific debate can be counted on one's fingers. Those who tried, long before the Moscow meeting, to detract from its organizational aspects also miscalculated. Thus, for instance, all who submitted the necessary applications for participation in the congress were issued visas; including representatives of those countries with which the USSR does not have diplomatic relations. All applications for tourist trips around our country were also satisfied.

"I think," Prof G.Kh. Shakhnazarov continued, "that all the scientists finished the congress enriched as a result of the exchange of ideas and knowledge and personal contacts with like-minded people or scientific opponents living in other countries. There were dozens of interesting reports and accounts. I would like to note the rich factual material gathered by our Western colleagues. They do not always deal successfully with analysis and conclusions, since they lack the mighty weapon we possess--Marxist-Leninist theory."

IPSA leadership organs were elected at the congress. The Brazilian scientist Candido Mendes was elected president for the next 3 years. He is vice president of the UNESCO Social Sciences Council and editor of the theoretical journal DADOS, published in Rio de Janeiro.

Among the 16 members of the IPSA Executive Committee are 3 representatives of socialist countries. They are Prof G.Kh. Shakhanzarov, president of the Soviet Political Sciences Association, J. Wiatr (Poland) and A. Bibic (Yugoslavia).

Thus, the 11th IPSA World Congress is over. Some of its participants are continuing to familiarize themselves with the life of the country in which it was held, the country of real socialism. Most of the scientists have returned home and are beginning to think over, creatively develop and crystallize in theoretical form the facts and knowledge accumulated as a result of extensive contacts and a frank exchange of opinions. Virtually no one can underestimate the place in the modern world of scientists who have devoted themselves to the social and political sciences, or their influence on the formation of public opinion and on concrete political processes. And the near future will undoubtedly reveal what is the real contribution of the 11th IPSA World Congress, held in Moscow, to the resolution of the paramount questions of the development of international relations--limiting the arms race, the transition to disarmament and the establishment of lasting peace on earth.

FRG ACADEMIC WRITES IN PRAVDA ON DETENTE, FOES IN WEST

LD290807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Article by FRG Professor Gerhard Kade under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Who Opposes Detente and Why"]

[Text] Recently FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE published an article by Guenther Gillessen under the significant headline "The End of Detente." The article began with the claim that "the detente policy is finished." The author went on to attempt to prove that at the present time there can be no question of any further development of the detente process.

A few days later America's NEWSWEEK, recalling the defeat of U.S. aggression in Vietnam, stated: "In the seventies the slogan 'No More Vietnams!' has paralyzed and stifled all thought. Now that slogan, like the decade itself, is almost completely a thing of the past." The magazine quite clearly pursues the thought that the United States which throughout the decade has supposedly been "constrained" by detente must now finally "return to full strength." In what area? Naturally, in the area of showing military force.

Why have the heralds of the "end of detente" created a fuss at precisely this moment? The question is answered by FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. The point is, the newspaper writes, that the West has not achieved the goals which it associated with the concept of detente. If by "the West" the newspaper means the supporters of cold war and those circles which are profiting by the arms race, then indeed the inveterate advocates of power politics in Washington, Munich or anywhere else have not achieved their goals. They hoped to use detente as a new version of the attempts to change the political structure in Europe's socialist countries, regarding the detente policy as some kind of Trojan horse or form of noiseless aggression. However, neither the hypocritical "human rights campaigns" nor the use of shrill dissidents have brought them the desired results. That is why the circles yearning for cold war times are seeking to end detente as an unsuitable means for achieving their interests. The forces closely connected with military industry have ample weighty reasons to hate detente.

The opinion that political detente will only become irreversible if it is supplemented with detente in the military sphere and if the arms race is halted and disarmament is started is becoming increasingly firmly established in the world. This, naturally, raises the question "to be or not to be" concerning the profitable deals of military business. It is no coincidence that the bosses of the military-industrial complex and the traders in lethal commodities are attempting with all their might to separate detente from disarmament.

The aggressive forces hoped that under the cover of detente and expatiation on the principles of noninterference in other states' internal affairs it would be easier for them to pursue a neocolonialist policy in developing countries. But disillusionment was in store for them here too. Using the favorable external conditions created by detente, the peoples themselves are choosing their countries' course of development through the free expression of their will. Fewer and fewer people believe the clamor about "Moscow's intrigues" since today it is not as easy to hide the truth as it was in the times of gunboat diplomacy.

Recently the enemies of detente have attempted to play the "China card" and wich this in mind are hastily reshuffling their tactical plans.

Aggressive forces would like as quickly as possible to shelve the concept of detente which is useless to them. They want to erase from people's consciousness the very word "detente" which in both the FRG and other countries is regarded by most people as synonymous with the word "peace." Naturally, a NATO soldier is not supposed to reflect on detente, since he might be stricken by pangs of conscience when he has to "uphold the West's interests" in places in foreign countries. Automobile owners, unless they want gasoline prices to rise, must support the West's military operations in "raw material zones." A pensioner who does not want to freeze during the winter must gladly see her grandson join the army so that he can insure fuel supplies in the name of "freedom." Are new military installations and firing ranges needed more than leisure zones? Certainly! You may ask: Why in 1979 alone has the FRG allocated DM56 billion for military expenditure and another DM40 billion for reequipping the Bundeswehr with new weapons? There is nothing difficult to understand here--we have to make sacrifices since we are "surrounded by enemies," primarily in the East.

In opposing detente, its enemies are not only striving to step up the arms race but are also attempting to influence society's morality by persuading people of the need for war preparations. A familiar method: Hitler who believed that before sending people to the front it is necessary to "morally manipulate" them used to do the same thing.

The author of the aforementioned FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE article is acting according to the same formula. After outlining the features of the external enemy and also making a pretty clear allusion to the internal enemy, the author eventually lets the cat out of the bag. It transpires that ultimately it is a matter of "making America by any appropriate means" begin modernizing U.S. nuclear arms in Europe. This means producing and deploying neutron bombs, Pershing-2 missiles and the like.

Rallies of the most sinister forces calling for war preparations are currently being held in the United States and there in the FRG. It is precisely their organizers and inspirers who are to blame for the fact that hotbeds of crisis exist in many parts of the world and that the Near East conflict which it is now even more difficult to settle than was the case some time ago has not yet been resolved. The racists are still perpetrating outrages in southern Africa. There is no peace in Asia and there is unrest in Latin America. But does all this really mean that detente is finished?

To claim that is to claim that there is no other way for mankind than war. So long as the arms race has existed and with it the associated direct danger that mankind may be subjected at any time to nuclear self-destruction, there has also existed an urgent need for relaxation of tension in relations among countries and a need for mankind to live everywhere in peace, good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation. Mankind's future in conditions where the detente policy has been implemented will be a world without arms and a world free from the making of lethal commodities.

Detente has already passed the test of time and is deeply established in many people's minds as a positive process. It lives on in the Final Act adopted at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, although difficulties and setbacks have also been encountered on this path. It is present in the organization of more frequent and stronger contacts among governments and the development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation among countries. It is also present in the minds of the many millions of people who favor a ban on the neutron bomb and support peace and disarmament. Who knows what would become of the European Continent or even the whole globe if there were no detente policy or leading political forces which, taking their cue from a realistic analysis of the modern world, proceed in their actions on the basis that there is no alternative to detente.

In various countries there are many sober-minded politicians who see clearly where the subversive activity of the enemies of detente is leading. Speaking in Washington at a session of the Arms Control Association, U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy said: "Some party leaders state that the United States has begun a strategic retreat. They believe that the SALT II treaty will accelerate that retreat. With such statements these politicians are undermining our national security by advocating the continuation of the arms race instead of seeking nuclear arms control jointly with the Soviet Union."

George Kennan, the well known U.S. diplomat and academic, stated in an interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU that, in his opinion, "the Soviet Union has not the slightest intention... of attacking us or any other country." People are well aware, Kennan noted, of the terrible and incalculable devastation entailed in the use of modern weapons and they also know that the civilized world would not survive if these weapons were ever used.

Unfortunately, such remarks are still quite rare, including here in the FRG. It is not only desirable but also extremely important, for example, that our country should rebut officially and with due firmness the falsehoods concerning the "threat from the East" or the aggressive allegations regarding the "open German question." It would be wrong to say that no sensible voices are speaking out in Bonn but their value is diminished because at the same time the owners of these voices are searching for a "common language" with the enemies of detente in the Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union, instead of putting them firmly in their place, and because the statements by Bavarian Premier Franz-Josef Strauss who calls our country's democratic forces "self-styled reeducators who have done violence to the past," remain unpenalized.

It is impossible to expect substantial successes in continued detente and or a reduction in the danger of the outbreak of a new war in the important region of central Europe so long as Bonn is accelerating the pace of the arms race by continuing to uphold the opinion that detente and armament are complementary and by hindering success at the Vienna talks. Moreover, the experience of the postwar period has provided adequate proof that all the various projects for NATO rearmament which it was hoped would bring the East to its knees have ended in failure every time.

America's BUSINESS WEEK once quoted an unidentified White House spokesman as saying: "The Republicans demand that a more aggressive policy be pursued. However, this would lead to something for which the public is probably not yet prepared--a powerful new spiral in the arms race, the outbreak of a new war like the Vietnam War in some region and the renunciation of all our domestic political programs. The pill we are being offered is poisoned. There is no sense in accepting it."

It remains only to add that the FRG citizens also have no need for this pill. It is difficult to understand why they should die from this poisoned pill rather than live in peace and tranquility by virtue of the sensible detente policy.

TRUD COMMENTS ON USSR-U.S. RELATIONS, SRV-PRC TALKS

LD281431 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[V. Sisnev "International Review"]

[Excerpt] New evidence of the strength of the fraternal bonds linking the socialist community countries has been provided by the 1979 Crimea meetings of their state and party leaders with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Having examined the results of these meetings, the CPSU Central Committee has pointed out that they represent an important stage on the path of further strengthening the fraternal countries' cooperation in resolving both internal and international tasks. The Crimea meetings have demonstrated once again the fraternal socialist states' unshakable devotion to the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation.

Bridges of Mutual Understanding

"Is the document 'Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the United States,' signed in May 1972, still in force?"--writes S.M. Petrosyan, machine operators' team leader at the S.M. Kirov chemical combine (Yerevan).

This very important document retains its legal force. But much still remains to be done to secure its full implementation and to free Soviet-American relations from unnecessary accretions and smooth them out.

L.I. Brezhnev has said on behalf of all Soviet people that in relations with the United States, as with other states, we would like truly good-neighborly relations--healthy, strong relations excluding the possibility of military conflicts. For this we are prepared to do much for our peoples' rapprochement. Of course, reciprocity is needed here. "Bridges of mutual understanding," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "are something which can be built only from both sides at once."

The whole world knows that the Soviet Union is working incessantly in conjunction with the other socialist community countries to build bridges. At the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, in the Disamament Committee and at other talks devoted to the task of curbing the arms race the socialist countries persistently seek constructive solutions and urge the Western countries to make an effort in reply. The Warsaw Pact members persistently advocate the relaxation of military confrontation between socialist and capitalist states. This goal would undoubtedly be served by their proposal for an all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada.

In connection with examining the results of the 1979 Crimea meetings the CPSU Central Committee especially pointed out that it is the socialist countries' conviction that the signing of the new Soviet-American SALT II treaty was a big step in the direction of limiting and ending the arms race.

Soviet statements have repeatedly drawn attention to the tremendous significance of the state of Soviet-American relations, as it is important both for the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and the United States and for the development of the entire international situation as a whole. The SALT II treaty acquires special weight from this viewpoint. It is graphic proof that the Soviet Union and the United States can find through talks solutions acceptable to both sides to problems of vital importance to all the world's peoples.

As is known, U.S. President J. Carter deemed it necessary to pay public tribute to the constructive efforts made by the Soviet Government and L.I. Brezhnev personally to make the meeting and agreement in Vienna a fact. It is clear to every unprejudiced person that our country will continue to spare no effort to strengthen detente and to extend it to the military sphere and that it is up to the good will of Western, primarily American, captains of politics.

Speaking of the immutability of the Soviet state's general line in the foreign policy arena, L.I. Brezhnev wrote in his address to the readers of the Washington-published magazine SOVIET LIFE: "The Soviet-American summit dialog has become a good tradition in recent years: Moscow, Washington, Moscow again, Vladivostok, Helsinki and now Vienna. Its purpose is constantly to strengthen the positions of peace and steadily broaden the spheres of agreement between our countries. Wherever the next Soviet-American dialog takes place, I assure you that I will do everything in my power to help resolve the most burning question of the present day--the maintenance of peace. For peace is life and progress, it is the prospect of a happy future, it is the joyful laughter and smiles of children, it is the good and generous sun above our blue planet."

Beijing Wrecks the Talks

"Have any concrete results been achieved at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks?"--writes M.M. Krasnoshchekov, fitter at the "Kaustik" production association (Volgograd).

The fifth session of the second round of the talks which resumed in the PRC capital after the Chinese delegation broke off the first round in Hanoi without explanation ended a few days ago. This session took place just like all the others, that is, fruitlessly and in an atmosphere of constant, totally unjustified Chinese attacks on the Vietnamese representatives.

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] proposed, as at the previous meetings, tackling the purpose for which, strictly speaking, they are being held--which is, as the Vietnamese memorandum states, "to discuss and conclude without delay an agreement on measures to preserve peace and stability in the border regions and to create favorable conditions for the normalization of relations between the two countries." In reply, however, there have again been unsubstantiated, slanderous accusations and impudent demands having no bearing on the agenda of the talks.

The Chinese delegates have put forward conditions which have to be satisfied before Beijing will deign to tackle the crux of the matter. One of these conditions is the withdrawal of SRV troops from Kampuchea and Laos, although it is perfectly obvious that this question concerns only these three independent and sovereign states, as the Vietnamese delegation has resolutely stated. As a further prior condition Beijing has advanced a provocative demand to "end the flood of refugees from Vietnam." However, it is well known that, acting in concert with the imperialist powers which are raising a ballyhoo over this problem, the Beijing authorities are at the same time doing their best to incite all Vietnam's citizens of Chinese nationality to leave the country.

It is once again becoming clear that Beijing is seeking not to regularize but to exacerbate the situation in Southeast Asia, for this is what accords with its expansionist plans. The Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN draws this conclusion from what is actually happening, rather than from what is said to be happening. It states: "The situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border is daily becoming increasingly tense. The only reason for this is the actions of China, which is combining its acts of sabotage at the talks with armed provocations on the border. The Chinese rulers have themselves admitted this indirectly by continuously threatening to 'teach Vietnam a second lesson.' The Chinese side, and it alone, is preventing the success of the talks and is wrecking them." This same opinion is voiced by many leading press organs of the countries in the region, which are directly interested in a peaceful settlement on the SRV's northern border.

PREPARATIONS FOR HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT IN PROGRESS

LD281840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Havana, preparations are being completed for the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries. It will be held in the Cuban capital from 3-7 September. Our correspondent in Havana, Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, reports:

The Havana meeting of the nonalined countries has virtually begun already. The first sessions, at the level of experts and ambassadors, were held today in the Palace of Congresses specially built for this conference. Their aim is to prepare documents for the foreign ministers, who in turn will determine the agenda for the summit meeting.

Over 80 delegations are expected to take part in the conference. Of these, over 60 will be represented by heads of state and government. In order that the conference reflect as fully as possible the interests of all the participants, the Cuban Government delegation has visited the majority of the nonalined countries and held talks with their leaders. These meetings showed that the nonalined movement as a whole considers imperialism and neocolonialism as comprising the main obstacle in the path of the elimination of backwardness and the solution of the numerous socioeconomic problems of the developing countries.

MORE ON VIENNA TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Kampuchean Representation Protested

LD271526 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, August 27, TASS--Since the representative of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea was given the floor at the current Vienna U.N. conference on science and technology for development, the Polish delegate today made a statement on behalf of 19 countries (Afghanistan, Angola, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, Mozambique, the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Ethiopia.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was overthrown by the people's revolution in Kampuchea, the statement says. Therefore, the permission to representatives of the overthrown regime to attend the U.N. conference on science and technology for development is an act hostile to the people of Kampuchea.

The only legitimate government of Kampuchea is now the People's Revolutionary Council which exercises sovereign power in the whole territory of the country and enjoys full support of the people of Kampuchea. Therefore, the representatives of the People's Revolutionary Council have the legitimate right to speak on behalf of that country. The disregard for reality could only lead to undesirable complications in the work of the conference.

After the statement, representatives of 19 countries left the conference hall.

Discussion of Multinationals

LD281058 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, August 28, TASS--Speaking in the general debate at the U.N. conference on science and technology for development, taking place here, a number of delegates from developing countries criticised transnational corporations which were interested, above all in getting cheap raw materials and manpower from the young states. Speakers justly pointed out that the achievements of science and technology were evidently not adequately used for development. The demand for a reconstruction of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis is resounding ever more loudly at the Vienna conference.

The ringleaders of big business, it was said at the conference, do not conceal that the current international economic order is advantageous to the transnational corporations and monopolies. It enables them to pocket a substantial proportion of the national income of the liberated states. The annual losses of the developing countries are from 50,000 to 100,000 million dollars.

This is due to the gap in prices of exported and imported production of developing countries, the drain of capital in profits and dividends the "brains drain", etc.

The Western "assistants in development" attach numerous discriminatory terms to the transfer of technology needed by developing countries, seeking to retain the existing gap between industrial and young states.

The key note at the conference was the necessity of scientific and technological progress safeguarding the vital long-term interests of the broad mass of the people of all countries, including developing. Attainment of this aim in a historically brief span of time is possible only through progressive socio-economic transformations in developing countries, which would create the necessary organizational forms of production, facilitating faster scientific and technological progress.

THEORETICAL, APPLIED CHEMISTRY CONGRESS OPENS IN HELSINKI

LD271746 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, August 27, TASS--The 27th Congress of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry opened here today. It is attended by representatives of more than 40 countries including Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Canada, the United States, Finland, France and Japan.

For five days scientists and specialists will discuss a broad range of questions linked with the application of theoretical and applied chemistry in industry, agriculture and environmental protection.

CONFERENCE ON BIOLOGICAL COOPERATION TO BE HELD IN LENINGRAD

LD271750 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 27, TASS--A conference, to open on September 4 in Leningrad, will be devoted to measures for enhancing international cooperation by scientists of European countries in biology, particularly, in the study of biological materials.

This will be the first conference of the UNESCO European expert committee to examine these questions. Taking part in the conference for the Soviet Union will be Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Next month the USSR Academy of Sciences is organising 13 international meetings of scientists on difference themes, which reflects the width of joint endeavors.

A great part of these themes, such as environmental protection, exploring the riches of the ocean, interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere, space problems can only be resolved through cooperation by scientists of different countries. At present Soviet specialists are most actively working together with their colleagues in the USA, France, The FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Finland and Sweden, noted Aleksandr Khokhlov, the deputy chief academic secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

He recalled, in particular, that the themes for joint work by scientists of the USSR and France are expanding every year. They include space exploration, low and high temperature physics, instrument-making protecting the flora and fauna. The high level of data accumulated by Soviet and Swedish scientists on the chemistry and biology of the Baltic Sea will allow to forecast toxic contamination of this sea, which is important for both countries. Biological institutes of the USSR and Finland concentrate attention on modelling processes taking place in a marine environment, first of all, in the area of the Gulf of Finland.

MORE USSR REACTION TO KENNEDY AIRPORT 'PROVOCATION'

TASS Comment on Incident

LD281334 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

["End to a Provocation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--On August 28, at one hour 30 minutes Moscow time, Aeroflot's plane "IL-62" took off from New York with a delay of over three days on the flight's schedule and set the course to Moscow. Flouting fundamental norms of international law, the U.S. authorities were detaining at the Kennedy Airport for 73 hours and a half the Soviet plane with 112 passengers and the crew of eleven members on board.

It would seem that if the U.S. authorities had any questions to anybody of the passengers or to the crew of the plane, these questions could have been asked during the usual formalities before the flight. But the script of the provocation was planned in a different way. Its authors sought a scandal. They hoped for a noisy anti-Soviet sensation. Therefore the police operation against Aeroflot's plane was started only after all passengers took their seats in the plane and it was about to taxi away from the ramp.

What did take place? TASS, the television, radio and Soviet press have already thoroughly informed the public on the background of this affair. For three days, representatives of the United States, in defiance of facts, in defiance of common sense, in various ways tried to impress upon the Americans that allegedly one of the passengers of the airliner, to wit, Lyudmila Vlasova, ballerina of the Bolshoi theatre, was leaving the United States not on her "free will", that she was allegedly "forcibly" carried to the homeland, "disregarding the principles of humanity".

On this artificial plea, which had not the slightest foundation, the American authorities aimed, no more, no less, at preventing the return home of Lyudmila Vlasova. Unsavoury, vile tricks were resorted to. Lyudmila Vlasova was promised all kinds of benefits, was offered on the spot, in the airliner, to have her Soviet passport and citizenship exchanged for American ones. When this did not produce any effect, hefty thugs from the American secret police began threatening her with weapons. Moral pressure was exerted on Lyudmila Vlasova through making the other passengers, including 24 women and 13 children, hostages.

L. Vlasova told American representatives and pressmen that she wished to return home, to her homeland as soon as possible, and that she had taken this decision voluntarily, of her own free will. Nevertheless American officials pretended that they were not satisfied with such an explanation. They wanted L. Vlasova to leave the plane with an escort of policemen and to deliver herself to American special services.

It must be said to L. Vlasova's credit that she was quick to see the dirty intentions behind those insistent demands. She did not want to find herself in a situation similar to that of her husband, Bolshoi ballet soloist A. Godunov, who had disappeared shortly before that under circumstances which are not yet clear. L. Vlasova firmly repeated to Americans that she had no questions to ask the U.S. authorities and that she regarded their actions as impudent and barbarous and demanded an immediate lifting of the arrest on the plane, its crew and passengers.

L. Vlasova's dignified stand, the stand of lofty civic duty, was fully supported by all Soviet people on board the plane. They solidarized with her demand, were at one in a wrathful protest against arbitrariness, against the unheard-of outrage of the U.S. authorities from which even children suffered.

It is ironical that veritable brigandage against a group of absolutely innocent people was staged in a country where certain circles talk now and then about "freedom" and "protection of human rights" and it is not private individuals but representatives of the U.S. administration that were stirring hullabaloo around this intrigue concerning the plane. Detailed reportages on the developments, resembling battle communiques were broadcast each hour. It should be noted that U.S. reporters were not allowed by the U.S. authorities to approach Soviet passengers, specifically L. Vlasova. All the versions that were released for the press were sieved through official censorship. Moreover, policemen threatened Soviet journalists with all sorts of penalties for providing the coverage of real events which refuted the versions spread from New York and Washington.

In the Soviet Union, such actions by the American authorities were legitimately qualified as a gross and deliberate provocation. Soviet representatives were authorised to firmly uphold the interests and rights of every Soviet citizen who found themselves the objects of this provocation. Such a clearcut and principled stand eventually compelled the American Government to look for a way out of the unseemly situation in which it has landed through its own fault.

During L. Vlasova's new meeting with Americans, which took place last night, she demanded that this blackmail against her should be stopped and all the Soviet passengers given an opportunity of immediately flying home. L. Vlasova expressed indignation at the barbarous treatment given her and other Soviet people whom the Americans held hostages. Replying to a provocative question from one of the American representatives as to whether she knew where she was going, Vlasova said firmly "yes, I do, I am going home".

The only thing left for the Americans was to take note of this statement and to withdraw their absurd objections to the plane's departure for its destination, for Moscow.

"I feel ashamed of our State Department," said an American woman who intended to make a flight to the USSR by that plane. "I am indignant at what our authorities stage," said another American who made a telephone call to Aeroflot's representation. Many other Americans were deeply indignant at the anti-Soviet provocation.

"We got convinced that L. Vlasova wants to fly to the USSR of her own free will," said U.S. official representative before the plane took off. It can be added that it was possible to get convinced of this three days ago. There were more than enough facts of this. And, if the U.S. authorities lacked anything, it was responsibility and common sense.

At 10:45 today, Aeroflot's plane landed at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport. The passengers and the crew commanded by V. Milivanov were warmly welcomed by relatives, friends, colleagues. There were many Soviet and foreign correspondents among the welcoming party.

The provocation at New York's Kennedy Airport does not do credit to those who organized it nor adds authority to those who sanctioned it.

Sheremetyevo Airport Report

LD281232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Correspondent's report from Sheremetyevo Airport]

[Text] [Correspondent] Our Soviet plane has landed at Sheremetyevo Airport. Prolonged talks between Soviet diplomats and representatives of the U.S. authorities put an end to this crass provocation organized by the U.S. special services.

Now the plane is home on our own soil. [Excited voices audible in the background including the word Mama and the mother's tearful voice and loud kissing]

[Unidentified male voice] Good girl.

[Vlasova] I am (?immeasurably) happy to set foot on my home soil, and naturally the most wonderful thing for me is to see my mother. My own attitude in general is that this was de facto high-handedness of a very real kind because they just took us over [zanyali] and simply entered the plane by force with handcuffs and arms supposedly to protect me. Well, this was just absurd [dikost], simply rudeness. [words indistinct] I simply have no words or explanation for this.

[Vlasova's mother] I am proud of my daughter. I am immeasurably happy to meet my daughter and to express my heartfelt thanks to all those who were with her during the difficult hours. I have not been lonely in the past few days. I have received telephone calls from relatives and acquaintances who shared my grief with me.

Naturally, I am indignant at these illegal actions by U.S. authorities. I had no doubt that my daughter would return to her motherland or that she would hesitate to do so. I was sure that she would not be left there and was full of confidence that she had support there. I was sure that the law would triumph and that everything would come out in our favor.

[Correspondent] Many efforts had to be made and prolonged talks engaged in by Soviet diplomats to make this meeting possible. The U.S. special services used police threats and blackmail to force Lyudmila Vlasova not to return home. Soviet law and the efficacious measures by Soviet state organs protecting the rights of USSR citizens came to the protection of Lyudmila Vlasova, citizen of the Soviet Union, and triumphed.

This is what one of those on the flight had to say:

[Levandreyevich Starshakov--begin recording] Our plane was detained in New York by the U.S. authorities. They gave no reasons at all. All they did was to demand that our Soviet citizen, Lyudmila Vlasova, leave the plane, and when we went in [the plane] Lyudmila was already there. She had passed through normally with the permission of their authorities. Afterward, they got her passport away from her by deception. Armed people and the immigration authorities burst in. We even had to restrain them. I myself took part in this. We tried to hold these thugs back and not let them in, but they seized one compartment, then, the next day, we pushed them out. We were surrounded round-the-clock by a police car patrol. These armed people changed literally every 2 hours. We didn't sleep, of course. In the 3 days, in a constant state of tension, we had 2 hours' sleep. So you understand, this was an unprecedented event in our two states' relations. Our plane was Soviet territory and for armed people to burst in, seize part of that territory and prevent the passage of Soviet citizens--searching everyone and looking at them--was essentially an armed bandit attack. That's what I think. That's the only way it can be viewed. [end recording]

SHITIKOV, U.S. SENATORS DISCUSS TIES, DISARMAMENT, SALT II

LD281742 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--A group of U.S. senators led by Chairman of the Subcommittee on European Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Joseph Biden now staying in the USSR had today a conversation with the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

Welcoming the guests, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov noted that the exchange of delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Congress of the USA has become regular. This shows that representatives of the legislative bodies of the two countries attach great significance to a regular exchange of opinions on topical problems of Soviet-American relations whose character is very important not only for the peoples of the USSR and the USA but also for the destinies of entire mankind.

Joseph Biden expressed the confidence that the present meeting with Soviet colleagues will help further strengthening of interparliamentary relations, deepening of mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the countries.

The main theme of the meetings of Soviet and American parliamentarians is the problem of disarmament. The sides emphasized great significance of the meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States Jimmy Carter. Complete implementation of the SALT II treaty signed by them, and of other documents, speakers stressed, open new opportunities for ending the stockpiling of the arsenal of nuclear missile weapons, for ensuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation.

The U.S. side formulated some reservations in connection with the SALT II treaty. The Soviet side expressed its opinion on questions raised. Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet expressed concern over the fact that there is a tendency in certain circles in USA to use the discussion of the treaty for launching a new campaign concerning alleged "Soviet military menace", for preparing further spiralling of the arms race. Soviet representatives pointed to complete groundlessness of such campaigns. They emphasized the danger of continuation of the arms race.

WOLFF GROUP TALKS WITH USA INSTITUTE, FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

LD241443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A group of members of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by L. Wolff, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, had conversations at the USSR Foreign Ministry and the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the United States and Canada.

M. Garrison, U.S. charge d'affaires in the USSR, held a reception to mark the visit to the Soviet Union by the group of U.S. House members.

On 21 August a second meeting took place at the USSR Parliamentary Group with the group of U.S. House of Representatives members headed by L. Wolff, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The exchange of views on the further development of Soviet-American relations was continued. It concerned, in particular, issues connected with problems of the situation in the world, in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific Ocean.

The speeches expressed the desire of both countries' parliaments to contribute to strengthening Soviet-American relations and safeguarding lasting peace on earth. It was stressed that relations between the USSR and the United States should be built on the basis of equality and mutual trust and respect.

The following participated in the talks from the Soviet side: A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; USSR Supreme Soviet deputies P.F. Alekseyev, G.A. Arbatov, R.F. Dementyeva, G.A. Zhukov, V.V. Zagladin, V.S. Paputin, L.N. Tolkunov, and also S.F. Akromeyev, first depty chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, V.V. Dementsev, USSR first depty minister of finance, and other officials.

From the American side: Congressmen C. Long, T. Guyer, A. Ireland, D. Bowen, B. Gilman, R. Dornan, R. Lagomarsino, C. Moorhead, F. Stark, J. Scheuer and B. Lee Evans.

LEGALIZED SURVEILLANCE OF AMERICANS ABROAD SOUGHT THROUGH 'CHARTER'

LD282319 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1941 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

["Services: Making Lawlessness Legal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 28 August--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

Replying on powerful political support in the "corridors of state power" the intelligence services of the United States want their dirty operations of persecuting American citizens not only inside the country but also outside...to be legalized.

Reports have filtered through the press that Jimmy Carter's administration plans to endow the CIA and other spy departments with powers to carry out electronic and other surveillance of Americans abroad. On the basis of conversations with government officials the Washington STAR reports that a proposal about this has already been entered in the draft of a new "charter" for the special services of the United States submitted for the secret examination of a special Senate Intelligence Committee.

The drawing-up of this "charter," as is well known, was the direct result of scandalous exposures about the systematic violations of the laws and constitutional rights of Americans by the CIA, the FBI and other similar departments. It has been documented that the CIA, the FBI and diplomatic and military intelligence organs have indulged for decades in hunting down "dissident" Americans, have unceremoniously interfered in the affairs of foreign states, have waged secret wars and have hatched plots with the purpose of murdering foreign politicians not to Washington's liking.

The draft "charter" has left virtually inviolable all the basic methods of the special services for which the laws in any case remain "unwritten." "The whole point is to obtain information and it is quite unimportant who has this information at their disposal," was the cynical statement made by an intelligence spokesman in a conversation with the Washington STAR. He left no doubt that, leaving aside foreign citizens themselves, any American who comes into contact with information of interest to the special services would inevitably become the object of their operations. In this event the person would have applied against him secret means including the tapping of telephone conversations, physical searches with entry into residential premises, electronic surveillance and interception and opening of correspondence.

The strengthening of the role of spy organizations planned by the authorities is the logical result of the global aspirations of American imperialism. In this law, the constitution and human rights are viewed as being nothing more than "loose change"--the importance of which depends on specific tactical and strategic "concepts" of Washington.

LA TRIAL LINKED TO SYSTEMATIC AGGRESSION AGAINST OPEC COUNTRIES

LD241836 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

["Themis and the Pentagon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes: The history of justice overseas, if one begins from, say, the notorious "monkey trial" is filled with a variety of cases which created a rather unpalatable reputation for the American Themis around the world.

However, one can hardly find in this long and varied history anything to match the judicial farce staged the other day in Los Angeles when the OPEC--the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries--was brought to trial. The international organization, consisting of independent and sovereign states, was accused of violating the anti-trust laws of the USA: And an attempt was made to punish it for "causing inflation, unemployment and recession in the United States!!!"

This truly amazing and unprecedented trial was given broad publicity by the American mass media in quite a noisy and sensational manner. The purpose is clear: to set American public opinion against the developing states--petroleum exporters--blaming them for all the woes stemming from the energy crisis.

It is absolutely clear that the scandalous trial in Los Angeles is but a link in a whole system of aggressive plans Washington is hatching against OPEC member countries, plans that have already been or are being drawn up by diverse American agencies and departments. The most dangerous of them all, the most brazen and aggressive among them is, of course, the Pentagon's plan to set up the so-called "quick reaction force" for military intervention in the Persian Gulf area under the pretext of securing uninterrupted oil deliveries to the USA. This plan aroused protests around the world.

It is obvious that one of the goals pursued by the organizers of the Los Angeles trial was to join in a propaganda campaign aimed at somehow justifying these Pentagon plans, to create a "juridical pretext" for military repressions against OPEC member-countries.

According to the latest reports, the judicial farce in Los Angeles was a flop. The absurd action brought against the OPEC was rejected. The judges had to admit that American laws have no jurisdiction outside the USA.

Nor could it end otherwise, for the matter depends not only on the juridical casuistry and the articles of American codes. The main thing is that the times when imperialist powers could impose their will on colonial countries are gone. Today the developing states have no intention to obey instructions from outside. They are fully resolved to conduct a policy in their own national interests.

It has been long known who are truly to blame for the energy crisis, for the soaring inflation and unemployment in the USA, and no trial is necessary to find them. These are first of all the monopolies which artificially create oil shortages in order to send prices on fuel soaring and derive absolutely fabulous profits.

According to official U.S. statistics, such profits this year increased by [between] 50 and 100 per cent.

Thus, if the American Themis really wants to punish the creators of the energy crisis, of inflation, etc, she can bring to trial the oil monopolies. Whether she will do it, however, is rather questionable.

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS OVER BOMBINGS

LD260107 Moscow TASS in English 2325 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 25, TASS--Lebanese Ambassador to the United States H. 'Itani has today met with U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Newsom and Under Secretary for the Middle and South Asian Affairs Sanders. During the meeting with American representatives, the Lebanese ambassador stressed that over the last 24 hours Israeli bombardment assumed an unprecedented and threatening scale. Israeli Armed Forces are intensively shelling and bombing Lebanon's densely populated areas. The target of fresh Israeli provocations are the towns of Tyre, Saida, Jezzin, Hasbayya and other populated localities. The ambassador said that there are considerable casualties in the said areas among peaceful civilians and great material damage has been inflicted to the towns.

CONGRESSMAN FINDLAY INVITATION TO 'ARAFAT 'HIS OWN JUDGMENT'

LD272248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] American Congressman Paul Findlay has said that he has invited 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, to visit the United States on a private visit. If the invitation is accepted, notes our observer Igor Surguchev, then 'Arafat will arrive in New York in the first 10 days of September when the nonalined conference in Havana, which he is attending, is over.

According to the AFP, Findlay has stated that in his view 'Arafat's visit to the United States would help the American public to have a more objective idea of the Palestinian problem. The House of Representatives member from Illinois underscored that, by inviting the PLO leader, he is acting not on government orders but on his own judgment. The congressman condemned official Washington's refusal to hold a dialog with as considerable a figure in the Near East as 'Arafat.

Findlay's initiative is further testimony to the fact that in U.S. political circles the realization is growing of the need to take into account the PLO's position as the true representative of the will of the Palestinian people. We recall that Young, the American permanent representative to the United Nations, recently met and spoke with the PLO's representative to the United Nations. As is known, because of that the government forced him to resign. Young's dismissal by the U.S. Government has again confirmed that it continues to stick to its hopeless stand of nonrecognition of the PLO.

USSR RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS IN U.S. FOR 'RELIGION, PEACE' CONFERENCE

LD262154 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--A group of Soviet religious leaders flew to the USA to attend the third assembly of the ecumenical conference on "Religion and Peace" at Princeton, New Jersey. The Soviet participants include representatives of the Christian churches, Muslems and Buddhists. The delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church is headed by Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich, the exarch of the Ukraine.

TANJUG: SINO-SOVIET TALKS MAY BEGIN IN MOSCOW 18 SEPTEMBER

LD290930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Beijing--The Sino-Soviet talks on the normalization of relations could begin in Moscow between 18 and 20 September. This suggestion was made by the Soviet representatives in a letter recently handed to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

As has been learned in diplomatic circles in Beijing, in this letter the USSR replied to the recently expressed Chinese stands on the agenda of the future talks and noted that the two sides agreed, in the main, on the first two points of the agenda. This refers to the discussion on the principles on which future Sino-Soviet relations should be based and to the exchange of views on the promotion of cooperation in the scientific, technical, sport, tourist and similar areas.

As has been learned here, the Soviet Union also suggested that the Sino-Soviet talks begin with this agenda, but left open the possibility of other issues on which the Chinese especially insist being discussed and decided on during the course of the talks.

MORE ON MONDALE'S VISIT TO CHINA, TALKS WITH LEADERS

End of Deng-Mondale Talks

LD281734 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Talks were completed in Beijing today between the Chinese vice premier, Deng Xiaoping, and the American Vice president, Walter Mondale. It's the first visit by a top member of the American administration to Beijing since the two countries established relations. Speaking in Beijing on Monday Mr Mondale pointed out that many strategic interests of the United States and China were parallel. Observers noted that their parallel interests manifested themselves most strikingly with regard to Vietnam.

Both China and the United States took a hostile position toward it.

Talks With Hua Guofeng

LD281102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Talks in Beijing between U.S. Vice President Mondale and Chinese leaders are continuing. Today a meeting is planned for him with Hua Guofeng, PRC premier and chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

The official talks began yesterday with a meeting between Mondale and PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. The agenda of the U.S.-PRC talks takes in a wide spectrum of questions of a political, economic and cultural nature. As the UPI agency reports, Mondale assured Beijing that it will be provided with credit worth $2 billion. He stated that the U.S. administration will shortly be ready to conclude and agreement on trade in textiles with China, together with a number of other agreements for example on sea and air communications.

The vice president promised that this year a U.S.-PRC trade agreement will be put before the U.S. Congress for ratification. This will give China Most-Favored-Nation status.

Political observers have drawn attention to Mondale's statement that--and I quote from a UPI report--any attempt to isolate or weaken China will be directed against the interests of the United States.

It is clear that the talks in Beijing involve the strengthening of the U.S.-PRC military and political alliance.

U.S., China Strategy

LD290130 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] Speaking at Beijing University on Monday, Mr Mondale announced that the United States would help China develop hydroelectric power and extend $2,000 million in credit to finance Chinese imports of technology. He also stressed in his speech that the United States considers any attempt to weaken or isolate China to be against its own interests, especially strategic ones. While Mr Mondale did not elaborate on this part of his speech, news agencies reported that his statement was a reference to the Soviet Union. Foreign observers point out in this respect that what Mr Mondale meant was that Washington wants to have a strong China that could be used as a lever of pressure on the Soviet Union. By emphasizing Sino-American friendship, United States officials also indicate that they would like China to assume certain political and military functions in the area that are usually entrusted to an American ally. To be sure, Mr Mondale and other American officials are careful enough to avoid mentioning the military aspect of Sino-American relations. Instead they stress the economic side of it. Thus, the hydroelectric power project is described as a massive boost to China's ambitious plans to modernize. So are huge loans to China to buy Western technology. But in its plans to modernize, China gives priority to the modernization of its armed forces, and when its sets out to buy Western technology it is not for the sake of raising living standards but rather for Chinese officials do not even bother to conceal it. When an American official of Mr Mondale's status says that it is in America's interest to have a strong China, it may also mean that Washington agrees with and perhaps approves of long-term Chinese objectives which require economic and military strength. As Beijing's invasion of Vietnam has shown, one of the objectives is spreading Chinese control over the whole of Southeast Asia. Its territorial claims to Southeast Asian countries, and also to India, Mongolia and the Soviet Union, also stimulate Chinese military preparations. And, finally, Beijing's aim is to become a superpower by the end of this century.

Modern history offers an example when similar ambitions in Southeast Asia and the Pacific clashed with American interests, and led to a major showdown between the United States and Japan in World War II. As a matter of fact, Japan at that time, much the same as China today, preached the inevitability of war. And Pearl Harbor's lessons of 1941 are quite relevant today.

SERGEYEV COMMENTS ON POWER STRUGGLE, ECONOMIC ILLS IN PRC

LD281654 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

["China: In the Atmosphere of Growing Difficulties"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Sergeyev writes:

Reports of the Chinese press show that the struggle for power among different groupings intensified among the Beijing leadership of late.

It is precisely in this connection that RENMIN RIBAO makes persistent calls for putting an end to differences among factions which erode the regime. The newspaper points out that "there is no common viewpoint concerning the line" among the leadership and among the people. Another newspaper GUANGMIN RIBAO stresses that there is no common view among the people on political, ideological and economic provisions worked out at the latest party and state forums.

Differences among the groupings in the Chinese leadership are manifested, above all, in the attitude to the present economic course of the Chinese leadership. Doubts about its correctness, which, going by Chinese newspapers, are widespread among party and administrative workers are being described by official Beijing propaganda as manifestation of "deviation to the left."

Newspapers show that representatives of this "deviation are, above all, those persons in the "higher echelon" of the Beijing leadership who rose to prominence during the "Cultural Revolution." Representatives of the "left deviation" regard the present course as a "retreat." There are all indications that this is precisely the reason for the stepping up of late of the propaganda campaign in support of the "spirit of the third plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee" (December, 1978) that proclaimed the present course. Observers in Beijing note that the heightening of the struggle among groupings can lead to another wave of "purges" in China. The calls in the Beijing press for "bringing due order into organizing" and for "removing poison and influence of the ultra-left line" attest to this, too.

The present stage of the struggle for power among the Beijing ruling circles takes place against the background of serious failures in the Beijing economic policy. Newspapers report that though production plans for some industries and industrial enterprises were considerably out of late, even these curtailed plans are not being fulfilled by whole provinces. The volume of capital construction continues narrowing. Agriculture remains in a sorry plight. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister of the State Council of the PRC Pang Yi had to admit a few days ago that little is known so far in China about mechanized agriculture, about contemporary science and technology or is there even no idea what they mean. Large-scale unemployment continues and is growing in China.

Such a state of affairs leads, naturally, to the increase of dissatisfaction with the existing order. As member of the Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Shanghai CPC Committee Peng Chung noted, there are people among urban dwellers who doubt the present course and even declare against it. RENMIN RIBAO writes that there are persons even among the leaders who to this day have not accepted the provisions of the third plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee and of the latest session of the National People's Council of China. Leaflets appeared in Beijing and other cities expressing doubt about sincerity of the leadership that promised to ensure improvement of the living standards of the working people. There are reports about rioting in different areas, about disturbances in the army.

Facts show that the present Chinese leadership that pledged loyalty to Mao is unable to get out of the vicious circle of Maoism, the main reason for the unstable situation in China.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA DENOUNCES PRC CLAIMS TO PARTS OF USSR

LD290813 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 14 LD

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences B.P. Gurevich: "The Myths of Zhongnanhai"]

[Text] Not long ago Beijing published a school textbook on the history of ancient and medieval China which contained, among other things the map which we have reproduced below [in the body of the article]. [paragraph continues]

It is intended to give secondary school students a picture of the borders of the Tang empire (618-906) in Central Asia. "The frontiers of the Tang state were very extensive," the authors of the textbook rapturously declared. "They stretched from the ocean in the east, to the other side of Lake Balkhash in the west, to the outer Khingan Mountains (Stanovoy Mountains--B. Gurevich) north of the Amur and to the islands of the southern seas in the south." This picture of the "historical" frontiers of medieval China, reflecting the views of the most dyed-in-the-wool great-Han chauvinists, has cropped up repeatedly in the works of certain Chinese historians and in official statements by the occupants of Zhongnanhai Palace.

Mao's "Register" Again?

Chauvinist passions over China's so-called "lost territories", allegedly inside the Soviet Union, flared up back in the fifties. Chinese academic and scientific publications as well as newspapers and journals regularly expounded overtly great-power expansionist views. As is known, Mao Zedong's notorious "register" appeared in 1964, according to which the extent of the Beijing rulers' territorial claims to parts of the Soviet Union ran to more than 1.3 million square kilometers, including almost half-a-million square kilometers of land in Kazakhstan and Central Asia in addition to that in the Soviet Far East.

The 8 October 1969 "PRC Foreign Ministry Document" was a kind of "explanatory note" to these wild expansionist claims to Soviet territory. It distorted the history of Russian-Chinese relations in the grossest manner. Extensive areas of Soviet territory were all but designated age-old Chinese territories.

It is clear from Chinese press materials that the PRC has switched from general declarations to drawing up a more "concrete" list of claims to Soviet territory. In the leading Chinese historical journal LISHI YANJIU (STUDY OF HISTORY) you meet such unequivocal expressions as, for example, "our Lake Balkhash," "our Lake Temurtu" (ISSYK KUL--B. Gurevich), "our Lake Zaisan" and "our Schu River." It also cast doubt on the "legality" of the construction of the cities of Vernyy (now Alma-Ata), Pishpek (now Frunze), Tokmak, Kopal and others. The journal LISHI YANJIU reckons that the Eastern Pamirs, in the Tadzhik SSR's Gorno-Badakhstenskaya Autonomous Oblast, are part of "Western Xinjiang."

Judging by the map we have reproduced and the materials published in a recent issue of the Jilin journal SHEHUI KEXUE ZHANXIAN (FRONT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES) you realize that even today some people in the PRC have not yet abandoned their claims to USSR territory and are even prepared to include all of southern Siberia, extensive regions of East Siberia and the Altay within China's "historical borders."

Following in the Footsteps of the Chinese Emperors

The thesis of China's "historical rights" to the territory of the Soviet Union, and a number of other Asian countries adjacent to the PRC, is one of the main "arguments" of the modern great-Han chauvinists who lay claim to other people's land. They have taken up the wording of the old feudal law--"where my horse goes, that is my land"--and they believe that this allows them to regard any territory even raided by Chinese conquerors as a "Chinese possession". It was this kind of behavior that prompted Senator Michael Mansfield to remark in a U.S. Senate speech that the Beijing leaders's policy is "remarkably like the classic policy of the Chinese emperors."

As F. Engels said, references to the distant past to "justify" states' territorial claims are a "long-dead doctrine."

It is well known that K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin repeatedly stressed that the main criterion in deciding the fate of peoples and their settlement areas is above all the right of nations to self-determination. In his works V.I. Lenin repeatedly stressed the idea that state borders should be determined in accordance with the sympathies and will of the population. This is what guided the Bolshevik Party when it resolved the issues of the borders of the Soviet Union.

It should be noted that the great-Han chauvinists were making references to the historical right" way back in the years when China was ruled by the reactionary Kuomintang regime. "Then, as now, it was claims to land in the Soviet Far East, the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. There is a striking similarity between the approaches to the territorial question adopted by Beijing propaganda and the current Kuomintangists. Kao Chang-chu, a prominent Chiang Kai-Shek administration official on Taiwan, wrote: "If you compare the territory of China in the period when the Qing Dynasty was at its height with the present-day territory you get a ratio of 3.2. May our fellow patriots make an inspired effort in support of the policy pursued by our government against Russia in order to retrieve the lost mountains and rivers," a call that some people in the PRC are likely to answer.

Thus, in the terms of wild territorial claims and their pseudoscientific arguments there is no fundamental difference between the PRC leaders and the Kuomintang bourgeois ideologists. With reference to this the well-known American Sinologist and Harvard University Professor Benjamin Schwartz once said: "Incidentally, in terms of their 'greater China' concept they (the Beijing leaders--B.M. Gurevich) are not unlike the nationalist government."

Contrary to History, Contrary to Truth

As for the great-Han chauvinists' actual references at various times to China's distant past as an "argument" for their unbridled territorial claims, they are antihistorical since they do not accord with the facts. It is no accident that PRC propoganda and some Chinese historians are simply resorting to blatant juggling and distortion of the facts, falsification of sources and even direct fabrications intended for the unsophisticated reader. We see here to aspects of one and the same phenomenon: Deviation from Marxism-Leninism is inevitably accompanied by a break with the objective and genuinely scientific account of the historical process.

Everyone is well aware of reliable historical literature based both on Russian and Chinese sources which irrefutably testifies: China has no "historical rights" to Central Asia, just as it has no rights to the territory of the Soviet Far East. These imaginary rights are based on the Sinocentrist views of the rulers of the "Middle Kingdom" ("Zhong Guo"). This Sinocentrism derives from the conviction that other peoples could only be "tributaries" of China.

The formation of the Russian-Chinese state border is linked with the entire complex historical process of the shaping of the multinational Russian empire and the multinational Qing empire. However, it is possible to say with all certainty that the demarcation between both states took place on territories which in no way could be considered China's lands. This circumstance was for example noted on the pages of the Australian journal CURRENT NOTES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS which in 1963 wrote: It is hard to believe that in making claims to these Soviet territories the Chinese are being at all serious, if only because these territories are considerably to the north of those regions overwhich in the past they exercised their own effective control."

The Russian-Chinese border had a firm treaty-law basis which was established in the second half of the 19th century. This arouses no doubts even in politicians who are by no means sympathetic toward the Soviet Union. Thus the not unknown American journalist Harrison Salisbury acknowledges that the Sino-Soviet border reflects and continues to reflect the acutal settlement of the peoples of these two states (USSR and China--B.G.) along the natural border. The entire border was clearly defined and legally fixed in treaties, protocols and maps."

With the victory of the October Revolution the Kazakh, Kirgiz, Uzbek, Tadzhik and other peoples of the former Russian empire who long ago had linked their fate with the peoples of our entire country, expressing their right to self-determination, voluntarily joined the Soviet states, and the historically formed borders of Kazakhstan and Central Asia became the borders of the Soviet Union. This obvious historical fact is ignored today in Beijing. Anti-Soviet hysteria is being fanned increasingly in China in an attempt to distract the attention of the broad people's masses from the growing internal difficulties.

Thus by vaunting the ramshackle great-Han concepts and, in essence, arming themselves with the ideology of the Chinese reactionary bourgeois-feudal elements, the heirs of Mao Zedong, to satisfy their hegemonist aspirations, are once more exposing themselves as the enemies of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS SEOUL CONTACTS WITH U.S. MILITARY FIRMS

LD290823 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Militarist Aspirations"]

[Text] New York, 18 August--the U.S. military-industrial complex is encouraging the anti-popular South Korean regime's militarist aspirations by every means. The WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that the Seoul puppets, with the knowledge of the U.S. Government and the Pentagon, are planning to enlist Northrop Corporation in the production of F-5E and F-5F jet fighters. This action clearly aimed at fueling Seoul's military preparations against the DPRK and intensifying tension on the Korean Peninsula will, according to the newspaper, receive full approval from the U.S. State Department.

The newspaper also recalls that Taiwan has been assembling F-5C warplanes under U.S. licenses for several years now.

It is in aircraft of this sort, costing $4-5 million each, that the South Korean militarists are interested. In addition, the WALL STREET JOURNAL points out the South Korean regime is having talks with the Pentagon's largest contractor--General Dynamics--on the assembling of F-16 fighter-bombers. Seoul has also appealed to the United Technology Military Corporation for help in producing engines for these aircraft.

'FORTRESS GALE' EXERCISES CONTINUE ON OKINAWA

LD281322 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 28, TASS--Artillery shelling, the noise of tracklaying armoured personnel carriers and blasts of shells continue on the Japanese island of Okinawa. Ending an operation of landing forces and "gaining possession of an enemy-held coasts", the American troops today began testing the third stage of the Fortress Gale exercises, the launching of an offensive on dry ground. Marines are firing combat shells at the Camp Hansen range.

The local press reports that officers of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" take part in these biggest post-war exercises of American troops in Okinawa. This fact is regarded here is confirmation of Washington's and Tokyo's course for further strengthening military cooperation of the armed forces of the two countries.

The current exercises are evidence of dangerous United States plans and arouse sharp protest by the people of Okinawa and Japan's democratic public, demanding the dismantling of the Pentagon bases on Japanese soil.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN KIEV--A delegation of the Socialist Party Federation of Japan from Kyoto prefecture, studying the work experience of the oblast party organization, recently spent 4 days in Kiev. The delegation was received in the obkom headquarters, visited Pereyaslav Khmelnitskiy, Brovarskiy and Vyzhgorodskiy rayons in the oblast, and familiarized itself with socioeconomic and cultural development and with the main trends in the work of party organizations implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU]

PAKISTANI 'PROGRESSIVE' PARTIES MOVE FOR UNITED ACTION

LD290959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Cohesion Needed"]

[Text] Islamabad, 22 August--A number of progressive party organizations in the capital have reached agreement on united action based on a common platform. They include the Pakistan Peasant Party, the National Progressive Party, the People's Workers Front, the Pakistan Workers Front and also the Pakistan People's Party. Representatives of the parties announced this at a press conference held here.

"Dangerous trends are developing in Pakistan," the joint statement which has been disseminated reads. "The people have been deprived of their political, economic and social rights; ruses are being undertaken to postpone the general elections; cutthroats from the rightist parties are using arms to deal with their political opponents. Under these conditions it is becoming vitally important to unite all the country's patriotic forces."

The points of the common platform include demands for an end to the state of emergency in Pakistan, fair general elections, the restoration of all the working people's civil and political rights and the release of political prisoners.

In this connection the newspaper MUSLIM points out that a trend is now emerging toward the consolidation of progressive forces on not only a local but also a national scale. Mutual talks are being held between the Pakistan People's Party and a number of leftwing democratic parties on creating a united action front, the newspaper points out.

INDIAN CP AIDE DECRIES U.S. PLANS IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD281342 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 28, TASS--The actions of the United States, which continues building up its military potential in the Indian Ocean and threatening peace and security of that region, arouse the indignation of the Indian public. The newspaper PATRIOT writes that the United States is brazenly ignoring the will of the peoples of the Indian Ocean region, the will of over 1,000 million people. Protecting the interest of the monopolies, that are plundering the natural wealth of the region, the United States continues expanding the war base on Diego Garcia Island.

Having unilaterally broken off the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean, Washington freed its hands for more provocations, M. Faruki, member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, told the TASS correspondent.

War bases and warships are no longer enough for the American hawks, Faruki said. Now they are setting up a so-called "quick reaction corps", special punitive forces for operations in "hot spots", where the national liberation struggle is unfolding, where the peoples are fighting against imperialism.

The "quick reaction corps" is the direct heir of the "gunboat diplomacy", Faruki emphasized.

With the object of disguising the U.S. aggressive plans the Western mass media once again are fanning a lying propaganda campaign on a "Soviet military menace". The USSR, Faruki emphasized, has declared more than once that it does not have any war bases and is not going to build war bases on alien territories, including that region.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON PRC-SRV TALKS, RELATIONS

LD281838 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports that this month alone China has carried out about 100 armed provocations against Vietnam. There are numerous casualties among Vietnamese civilians. Commentary is by Vladimir Korolev:

Vietnam and China are holding talks about a normalization of relations, yet the Chinese military are continuing provocative acts against the independent neighboring socialist country. In fact, China has stepped up hostile actions against Vietnam. It has concentrated large troop contingents on the Vietnamese border. China's acts have now spread (?through) many areas in all of the six border provinces of that country. The Chinese military headquarters is reported to be working on plans for a new armed invasion of Vietnam. Reportedly, statements by Chinese leaders that Vietnam should be taught another lesson are not empty words. According to these plans, air strikes are to be made on a number of Vietnamese provinces and on the two largest Vietnamese cities of Hanoi and Haiphong. The purpose is to damage the country's economy.

It has also become known that Beijing intends to use its navy to back its claims for Vietnamese territory, the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Archipelago. There have been extensive movements of Chinese naval ships to the East China Sea. In a bid to support its anti-Vietnam policy of blackmail, Beijing is also trying to use the 7th U.S. Fleet which is carrying out so-called rescue operations in the international waters off the coast of Vietnam. The appearance of American naval ships there and the frequent Maoist sallies against Vietnam are closely linked, in the view of many political observers, with the current rapprochement between Beijing and Washington. Their current policies in Asia coincide on many issues.

According to news agency reports, some aspects of these policies have come up for discussion during the current official visit to Beijing by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. After his first meeting with high-ranking Chinese officials in Beijing, Walter Mondale declared publicly that the United States was ready to join China in supporting many parallel strategic interests.

Beijing's stand at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks is easier to understand in the light of these facts. The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports that China keeps rejecting stubbornly Vietnam's constructive proposals on insuring peace in the border areas. By all indications, Beijing needs the talks only to cover up its designs for expansion. It does not want a settlement in its relations with Vietnam.

NEW CHINESE BORDER INCURSION AGAINST VIETNAM REPORTED

LD271528 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 27, TASS--The Vietnam information agency reported today that at 8 o'clock in the morning on August 24 about 200 Chinese soldiers armed with machine guns attacked a Vietnamese border guard post in the Bathdith commune, Ha Tuen Province. After they were rebuffed, the Chinese soldiers regrouped and between 12 and 16 hours of the same day made another incursion in that region. There are casualties among Vietnamese soldiers and population. After the Vietnamese border guards, together with forces of the Peoples' Militia, dealt a reply blow at the enemy, the Chinese soldiers had to withdraw into their territory.

The announcement underlines that in the last month Chinese troops repeatedly violated the border in the area of Bathdith commune.

The Chinese side must immediately stop military provocations and encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam]. They bear complete responsibility for all the consequences of these unseemly actions, the VIA agency reports.

LAO PRESIDENT STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

LD282326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] En route for Cuba, Souphanouvong, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of Laos, has been in the USSR. Today the guest left Moscow for Havana, where he will, take part in the work of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries.

LAO PARTY, STATE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD272317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister and of finance of Laos, in an interview with our correspondent in Vientiane noted that cooperation in all spheres between Laos and the Soviet Union is successfully developing and strengthening. With the aid of the Soviet Union, he said, many projects of great importance for the republic's national economy are being constructed. There will also be an expansion of cooperation in the development of railroads, transportation, the timber industry and other areas.
Nouhak Phoumsavan gave a high evaluation of the aid being given to the republic by the USSR and other CEMA member countries. This help, the stressed, is promoting the construction of the material and technical basis of socialism in our country, the completion of socialist transformations and is ensuring reliable defenses for our homeland.

IZVESTIVA WRITES ON PLUNDER, ABUSE OF OCEANIA

LD280811 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 August 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,000-word "review" by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev entitled "The Destiny of the Peoples of Oceania." The article gives a historical sketch of the colonization of Oceania and the "forced migration" of the population and the "plundering" of mineral resources in the area. Kudryavtsev then goes on to describe the islands' "strategic" significance from the U.S. viewpoint and the nuclear tests in the area. The latter half of the article accuses the United States of abusing its trusteeship of Micronesia and concludes by pointing out the islands' desire for "freedom and independence" and the move to create "federations" or "regional associations" in the area.

PRAVDA NOTES CELEBRATIONS OF ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY

Moscow Meeting

LD281015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Romanian People's Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremony attended by representatives of Moscow working people held 21 August in the Oktyabrskiy Hall of the House of Unions was devoted to the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The presidium were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.A. Chukanov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and representatives of ministries, departments and the public. Also present was a delegation from the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR (ARLUS) headed by Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission and member of the Romanian State Council. The keynote speaker, V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom and chairman of the central board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, noted that the Soviet and Romanian peoples' combat collaboration was born in the joint struggle against the common enemy. Relations of a new type, based on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, were established between our countries' peoples. The Soviet Union has always acted as the consistent defender of the young democratic state's sovereign rights and national independence. The USSR's international position and its all-round comradely support were of great significance for the consolidation of the country's domestic and international position.

G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, spoke at the meeting. He noted that the historic victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution, had enabled the Romanian people to accomplish the great work of the country's true national rebirth.

Romanian-Soviet relations, the ambassador said, are developing in both the economic and political spheres.

Our people, he said, express warm thanks to the peoples of the Soviet Union and the glorious Soviet righters for their heroic struggle and the casualties they suffered to liberate Romania from fascism.

The exhibition "Romania Today" which has opened in the Central Museum of the Revolution of the USSR is devoted to the notable event.

A 10-day Romanian book festival opened 21 August in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Romanian Embassy Reception

LD281017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] To mark the national holiday--the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke--G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 23 August.

The reception was attended by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, ministries and departments, and military leaders.

Bucharest, 23 August--A ceremonial public meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke has been held here. N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, delivered the report at the meeting.

He said that the armed uprising of 23 August 1944 was an event of great importance in the life of the Romanian people and opened a new era in the history of the country's development. Right from the outset the country's broad popular masses and all its progressive forces headed by the Communist Party took a firm stand with regard to Hitlerite Germany's aggression against the Soviet Union, sternly condemning Romania's participation in that war, and joined in the struggle for the country's withdrawal from the war and alinement with the anti-Hitler coalition.

The Soviet Army's triumphant offensive and the brilliant successes achieved by the peoples of socialism's first country, who bore the brunt of the war on their shoulders and made the biggest contribution to the defeat of fascism, the speaker emphasized, had a great influence on the international situation and also on the situation in Romania.

Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity have been strengthened in the years of socialist and communist building.

We honor the memory of the Soviet soldiers who made the greatest sacrifices in the name of Romania's liberation from fascist slavery.

N. Ceausescu dwelt on Romania's development in the years of people's power. He stated, in particular, that in a historically short period Romania has been turned from a backward agrarian country into a state with developed industry and agriculture. The level of the people's well-being has also risen significantly.

The RCP general secretary noted the great significance of the party's upcoming 12th congress and the documents submitted for its consideration for the country's further development and dwelt on the tasks facing the national economy in the coming period.

The speaker declared that the RCP and Romania devote great attention to the development of relations with the socialist countries. Romania will continue to do everything to broaden and strengthen its relations with the socialist countries for the good of the peoples' interests.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV MEETS WITH WFTU LEADERS IN PRAGUE

LD290843 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the WFTU"]

[Text] A meeting took place at WFTU headquarters in Prague 23 August 1979 between the WFTU Secretariat headed by General Secretary E. Pastorino and AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev who is in the CSSR at the invitation of Czechoslovak trade unions.

A wide range of questions connected with the WFTU's activities and with the participation of Soviet trade unions in its work was discussed during the friendly meeting.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON CRIMEA MEETING, USSR TIES

LD281445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Fraternal Alliance and Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw--The recent Crimea meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E.Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, imparted new impetus to the broadening of mutually advantageous Soviet-Polish cooperation and promoted the exchange of experience of building socialism and communism, Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek said.

Fraternal alliance and cooperation with the USSR, he said in an interview for the paper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, have created all the requisite conditions for Poland's security. By interacting vigorously with the Soviet Union we are able to expand our industrial potential and satisfy national economic needs.

People's Poland is participating actively in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, the minister stressed. On the basis of production cooperation and specialization and the broadening of integration processes within CEMA Poland is seeking to accelerate through joint efforts the socioeconomic development of the socialist community as a whole and of each individual member.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MINISTER IN DONETSK--On the occasion of Miners' Day, a solemn meeting was held in Donetsk on 25 August. The meeting participants warmly welcomed a delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Nikola Khristov Todoriev, minister of power supplies. A report was delivered by Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU]

IZVESTIYA SCORES 'MACHINATIONS' OVER 'GRAY AREA' WEAPONS

LD281523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Nuclear Thunderclouds Over the 'Gray Area'"]

[Text] Washington--I have before me a huge, ponderous gray tome of some 900 pages. It has a long and gloomy title: "The Defense Department. Appropriations for 1980. Hearings of the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee of the 96th Congress. First Session." Leafing through this book is like opening a Pandora's box. Bad news springs from literally every page--bad news for the cause of peace and for curbing the arms race.

The small section entitled "Pershing-2" which begins on page 862 is no exception. Noting that the Department of the Army demanded $42 million in the 1979 budget and $144.8 million in the 1980 budget for modernization of the Pershing missile, the congressmen inquire: "What is the present status of the Pershing-2?" U.S. Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander satisfies the legislators' curiosity. He reports that the Pershing program has successfully passed through the development stage. Five tests of the missile have been carried out and the decision has been taken to embark on the "full technical development" of the missile which will take 57 months. The army secretary says that the missile will be adapted so that it can be fitted with two types of warheads.

Further on in the army secretary's report are whole passages deleted by the military censor. These concern the accuracy, the minimum and maximum range and other technical parameters of the Pershing missile. Precise figures appear only on the following page. These indicate that the cost of the missile's entire "life cycle" (production, purchase, operation) will amount to about $4.4 billion. Data about the Pershing-2 which have been appearing increasingly often just lately in the U.S. and West European press make it possible to some extent to fill in the delegations in the army secretary's testimony. And so a gloomy picture of the "life cycle" of the missile which embodies a lethal threat to the cause of peace and security, especially on the European Continent, begins to emerge. What is with false modesty termed the modernization of the Pershing missile is, in reality, a new destabilizing step by the Pentagon and NATO strategists.

Back at the end of last year disturbing reports appeared in the U.S. press that the U.S. National Security Council was examining the question of speeding the production of one or several types of those medium-range ground-based missiles which, were they to be deployed in NATO's European theater, could be targeted against the European territory of the Soviet Union. The missiles with which NATO is currently armed are not capable of doing this. Thus, the Pershing-1 mobile ballistic missiles have a range of 400 miles (at present 180 Pershings are deployed in Western Europe and of these, 108 are in U.S. units and 72 are in units of the West German Bundeswehr. The Bundeswehr command has control of the delivery systems but the nuclear warheads themselves are under U.S. control and can be brought into action only by order of the U.S. President). The new "modernized" Pershing-2 missile will have a range of about 1,000 miles or more. (The Energy Department has given orders to start production of warheads for the Pershing-2).

In this instance we are talking about a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race. The so-called "continental range" of the Pershing-2 places it somewhere between strategic and tactical weapons, in the area customarily called "the gray area" in U.S. military literature. However, if we avoid thinking in abstract terms of numbers of kilometers and take as a basis the specific geographical range of the Pershing-2, this missile ranks with the strategic weapons rather than with tactical weapons. [paragraph continues]

It is not for nothing that it is to form part of the arsenal of the future "North Atlantic strategic deterrents" which the NATO ringleaders are now nurturing plans for creating. As the U.S. press reports, these plans envisage the deployment in Western Europe in the early eighties of up to 600 medium-range missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory. "These new missile forces," the New York TIMES writes, "will consist of new ground-launched cruise missiles and also Pershing ballistic missiles, as now deployed in Europe, but with an increased range."

The new missile forces may also be joined by nuclear submarines fitted with Polaris missiles (the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea and the 2d Fleet in the Atlantic Ocean) and also bombers based at West European airfields. If to this you add the fact that the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe by 1977 already comprised 66 divisions, 11,000 tanks, more than 7,000 nuclear charges (about 9,000 according to new figures) and about 3,000 delivery vehicles for these, it becomes clear that the strategy of the Pentagon and of NATO is consistently transforming Europe into a nuclear magazine.

The more than 30-year history of NATO's existence attests that each new arms program launched by the bloc's leading bodies leads to not only a quantitative but also a qualitative buildup of the means of mass annihilation. This also applies fully to the long-term 10-or 15-year program approved by the NATO Council in May 1978 for building up and modernizing armaments, an integral part of which is the filling of the "gray area" with Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles.

As the Warsaw Pact states' Moscow declaration adopted in November 1978 emphasizes, "these decisions which lead to an intensification of the arms race and also the other NATO actions in the nature of military demonstrations pursue the goal of securing military superiority for the NATO countries over the socialist and other countries of the world with a view to dictating their will to the independent states and suppressing the struggle by the peoples for national and social liberation."

The Pentagon's desire to transform Western Europe into a launch pad for its missiles capable of reaching targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and the other European socialist states is an extremely dangerous venture. It is dangerous primarily to the West Europeans themselves, and it contradicts their national interests. The Atlantic strategists have not forgotten the setback they received at the hands of the West European public when the Pentagon tried to "favor" them with the neutron bomb. As a "top representative of the Carter administration" who wished to remain anonymous has declared, according to the Washington POST, "we do not want to embark once again on a downhill road. The plans for deploying on the territory of West Germany missiles targeted on the Soviet Union ought to be presented far more cautiously." Therefore, the plans for the forthcoming deployment in Western Europe of nuclear missile weapons capable of reaching Soviet territory are being revealed extremely discreetly according to the "Salami" principle--that is, in strictly measured doses.

This forced discretion is supplemented by a lack of discretion in fueling anti-Soviet hysteria and in intimidating the West European public with the "Soviet military threat." Thus, for instance, at the latest session of the NATO nuclear planning group which took place at the Homestead Air Force Base in Florida this spring, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and General Haig, who at the time was still Supreme Commander of NATO Allied Forces laid it on thick and created, as the Washington POST wrote, "the political climate for the adoption by the United States' NATO allies of additional nuclear arms for the European theater." And this was done with theatrical effects. Thus, Brown intimidated his audience by alleging that "Soviet superiority in Europe threatens to become uncontrollably overwhelming" unless emergency countermeasures are taken. [paragraph continues]

In his turn, General Haig called for the "spread of modernization" among the NATO countries, promising Pershing-2 missiles for West Germany and cruise missiles for Britain and France. He did not "forget" other types of weapons either. "We must keep all the alternatives ready; Pershing-2 missiles, cruise missiles launched from the ground, from aircraft and from submarines and at the same time new types of medium- and intermediate-range missiles should be developed," said this general who was already on the verge of retirement but who nevertheless was altogether reluctant to settle down.

It is extremely indicative that the U.S. generals regard submarine-launched cruise missiles as "politically more appropriate." It is worthwhile dwelling in a little more detail on this point. The West European NATO countries are far from delighted at the prospect of playing the part of "stationary missile-carriers" for the U.S. nuclear arsenal since the other side of this prospect is that of becoming the target for a retaliatory strike. Washington well remembers the lesson, as we pointed out above, which it was taught in connection with the attempt to deploy neutron weapons on the banks of the Rhine. Now nervousness is being felt on these same banks in connection with the approach of the "gray area", and observations are being made to the effect that any new deployment of a nuclear weapon on FRG territory must be an enterprise by the whole alliance and not just a bilateral deal between Washington and Bonn." And other NATO members are letting it be understood to one degree or another that they are far from ecstatic at Washington's plans to "sell" them the idea of equipping the West European theater with a new nuclear weapon. As the observer D. Wilson writes, "these critics believe that there are too many such weapons in Western Europe as it is and that the use of tactical nuclear weapons could cause an escalation which would develop into a general nuclear war."

Finally, the assertions by certain sober-minded officials in Washington itself merit attention; they have been forced to admit that the initiative in the arms race and in particular, in the sphere of the modernization of missile equipment, undoubtedly lies with the United States. "The Soviets have to react to what we ourselves are starting," they say.

Without broaching here the essence of these projects, let us merely note their utter cynicism: After all, they envisage cranking up the arms race and criminally toying with the security of a whole continent. The dirty machinations with the "gray area" confirm once again the topicality of the assessment of NATO made by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the election meeting of the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug in which he said that "the NATO bloc is feverishly building up its arms, thus complicating the situation in Europe."

A report recently turned up in the press that NATO headquarters in southern Belgium is going to be moved to a deep underground complex. The Belgian Defense Ministry has already invited tenders from potential contractors. We will not conjecture about the degree of security which this underground NATO headquarters will insure for those housed in it. But one thing is clear: However deep underground it goes and however thick the covering over it, the Atlantic bloc will be unable to duck the grave responsibility for its reckless playing with fire in the very heart of Europe which has no wish to be a "gray area," let alone a dead one.

OBSERVER ON N. IRELAND TERRORISM, MONTBATTEN TRAGEDY

LD282058 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Coming up now is "Glance at the British Scene" in which our observer Valerly Belyanskiy discusses the problem of terrorism in Northern Ireland. And this is what he writes:

Fresh terrorist acts were committed in Northern Ireland as a result of which Earl Mountbatten and another 18 British soldiers were killed, among other victims. Practically all British papers reacted angrily to the latest killings. This reaction is quite understandable. The IRA claimed responsibility. (?So it's) tragic and senseless deaths. There is no justification for that whatsoever, irrespective of the professed goals. Moreover, history has shown on repeated occasions that senseless terror does not bring nearer those goals. On the contrary. Now, what did bomb explosions in many British cities and towns change, explosions in London, Manchester, Liverpool and other cities which claimed many victims late last year? What did the murder of MP Airey Neave change? And, lastly, what changes occurred as a result of the latest killings? The terror practices from extremist groupings have brought no change in London's stand on the Ulster issue. The only result was a further clampdown of police repression and the sending of ever new security contingents to Northern Ireland for the so-called normalization of the situation there.

I think the FINANCIAL TIMES was fully justified in warning the British Government that it should not concentrate its attention on security matters only. The paper believes that political issues should be given top priority, much more than what the Conservative government was doing during its first months in office. Well, the paper has a point here, and this is what Northern Irelanders themselves and the British demanded during the latest unprecedented (?actions) in connection with the 10th anniversary of the sending of British troops to Ulster. But is the Tory cabinet ready to seek a political solution to the Ulster problems? So far, I think, there is no reason to believe that it intends to do so. (?Minister) Secretary for Northern Ireland Humphrey Atkins stressed just on the 10th anniversary of the date that the stake on military force would remain the same, and that the British troops would continue their occupation as long as it was deemed necessary. Some London observers voiced apprehension that the government might again introduce emergency legislation and a system of internment: just what the Protestant righwingers recently demanded. For the time being, I think, it is idle speculation to guess whether the cabinet would resort to such abortive and discredited measures, but, as things are, it is obvious to everyone that the stake on repression instead of a democratic settlement--and the British Army is doing exactly that--is fraught with further worsening of the situation for a long period of time.

It is a matter of common knowledge that terror breeds terror, and if today bombs blow up in Northern Ireland and people are killed the blame rests not only with the extremists. London authorities, too, have a finger in the pie who already for many years have been pursuing dead end policies. Until this course is drastically revised, no one can guarantee that the latest tragedy will be the last one.

RADIO LIBERTY'S 'FABRICATIONS' ABOUT TURKMENIA ASSAILED

LD250102 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The FRG mass media have recently launched a propaganda campaign designed to represent the socialist countries as being opposed to wider contacts between peoples.

Deutsche Welle joined this campaign which claims that the Soviet Union, the GDR and other countries of Eastern Europe are not well-disposed to journalists from the Federal Republic. Such assertions are not supported by any facts, because such facts do not exist.

But facts showing that some West German journalists are not well disposed to their host countries do exist. The newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, published in Ashkhabad, recently reported such a fact. It said: An unusual village meeting in the Soviet Turkmenistaniy Kolkhoz is in the [name indistinct] region will be long remembered. It was attended by representatives of public organizations and the village intelligentsia of the area, as well as agricultural workers. They discussed the revolting behavior of a visitor from the FRG, one Herr Harald Brand.

The meeting began with an official report which stated that the Moscow correspondent of the FRG television service, Harald Brand, had proposed the preparation of an objective television report on life in the republic. The West German visitor was received with kindness and hospitality, as is the custom in Turkmenia. Outwardly, Harald Brand made a good impression. He liked to tour industrial enterprises and cultural facilities. With evident interest he saw monuments and sights, TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA reports. In the Soviet Turkmenistaniy Kolkhoz, the chief bookkeeper, and deputy chairman gave their West German visitor insight into their farm's life and exhaustively answered all his questions. Before his departure he expressed complete satisfaction with the visit.

How great then was the astonishment of the people who had so warmly received Herr Brand when Radio Liberty broadcast false stories by Harald Brand about life in Soviet Turkmenia. It is not at all a matter of an individual reading of individual facts or of interpreting them in a light unfavorable to the Soviet peoples. What facts can you speak of when Harald Brand claims in all seriousness that in Turkmen schools the native tongue is taught as a second tongue, a foreign language, and that too little teaching time is given to its study. There is no point in refuting such a blatant lie. The author visited schools in the republic and could not help noticing that lessons are given in the Turkmen language.

Herr Brand bitterly and hypocritically lamented the dilapidated mosques that crumbled in the 1948 earthquake. At the village meeting the chairman of the Kolkhoz Council of Elders expressed his astonishment that the visiting German should want Muslim museums so much when even the local inhabitants no longer required them and preferred the building of houses, nurseries, schools and theaters. Herr Brand ought to realize, he said, that even before the revolution Turmen farmers and stockmen did not shine by their religious devotion. In our kolkhoz, elderly believers can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Harald Brand was evidently echoing another voice. We have never disguised from anyone the separation of school and church in the Soviet Union. Why was it necessary to trot out this simple truth and lament it sanctimoniously? In the Turkmen schools, there is no instruction on the bases of the Islamic religion. Such instruction is not given now and will not be given in the future. That is what the people have decided. In our schools there is no study of the Orthodox religion, nor of Catholicism, Lutheranism or Buddhism. Besides, it is our concern alone and no one else's.

Harald Brand's lament that meetings and even correspondence with relatives in Iran are forbidden sounds ludicrous here. His treatment of the facts is outrageous. Whenever he voices his thoughts one is amazed by his lack of modesty, and, to put it mildly, his frivolity. Herr Branddislikes the friendship that exists between the Turkmen and Russian peoples that has emerged in the course of history. Brand is irked by the interrelations of Soviet citizens and by the fact that Turkmens are learning Russian, the medium of communication between the many peoples and tribes of our country and a language in which a keen interest is felt abroad, including Harald Brand's country.

In what language does he think that Georgians and Yakuts, (Zoldan) and Tadjiks should converse. In German perhaps?

What is the issue? Why did the representative of a respectable journalistic organization indulge in such absurd statements about us? Only because he came to us from a bourgeois country? No, it is not that simple. In the West, too, there are quite a few honest people who seek to be sincerely objective in their assessment and mutual understanding. Their number is growing each year. Many of them have left cordial (?messages) in the visitors' books of this same kolkhoz. On behalf of his compatriots and Herr Brand's colleagues, Professor Abendroth made this entry: We journalists from the Federal Republic have learned much from your brilliantly organized kolkhoz. Farmers in the FRG can see from your example how far the methods of socialist management are superior to the techniques of individual farming at home. A professor at New York University, (Massow), left the following entry in Russian: I saw your farmers' prosperity and I am pleased for all of you who have built this life.

Why then did Brand fail to see and understand what other Western visitors are writing about? Simply because he did not want to see and understand. Disguising himself with West German television documents, he came on behalf of a much less respectable outfit in order to make a deliberate anti-Soviet fabrication for the provocateurs of Radio Liberty, where as yet unvanquished fascists, the men of the cold war, have ensconced themselves. Traitors from our regions--the former Hitlerite stooges (Murad Tazhmuradov) and (Amandule Bebiburadov) have found refuge there. Now they slander Soviet reality and distort the Soviet Union's nationalities policy.

Harald Brand, also took up the role of a calumniator. We do not regret his departure from our country.

The village meeting at the Soviet Turkmenistaniy Kolkhoz also stated that they would not change their approach to foreign guests on account of one provocateur. No, Soviet Turkmenistan and the other national republics will continue to receive guests with sincere goodwill and traditional hospitality. We only ask that they come to us with clear hands.

TASS COMMENTATOR SCORES FRG 'WHITE PAPER' ON DEFENSE

LD282110 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

["Arming and Disarmament are Mutually Exclusive Nations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes: The publishing of excerpts from the so-called "White Paper" of the FRG Government on questions of defence is an attempt to present matters in such a way as if the Soviet Union threatens European NATO countries with its nuclear potential. The conclusion made from this is that the North Atlantic bloc must continue arming itself. Thus allegations about "Soviet menace" or "menace from the East" are being rehashed again so as to justify the intention of NATO circles to continue spiralling the arms race in Western Europe. The aim of the tendentious selection in the "White Paper" of the data on the military potential of the Warsaw Treaty countries is, obviously, to prepare the public opinion to the adoption by NATO generals of the decision to deploy in the territory of FRG and other Western European countries of new missile weapons capable of hitting the territory of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. This refers to cruise missiles, as well as "Pershing-2" missiles with a range of up to 3,000 kilometres that can carry atomic and neutron charges. Attempts to intimidate the population [words indistinct] countries with "Soviet menace" are being made ever more often of late. Books with such eloquent titles as "Europe Without Defence? 48 Hours That Will Change the Look of the World" by NATO General Robert Close and the book by John Hackett "Third World War" were published in the FRG within the past twelve months. A number of "researchers" about inevitability of new world war and about the Soviet Union's "military supremacy" were also published.

All this is reminiscent of the propaganda hullabaloo about the alleged "missile gap" of the USA that was raised in the sixties. Despite its utter groundlessness, the campaign then reached its aim--a thousand intercontinental missiles and a whole fleet (?of) submarines were then [word indistinct]. This bout of war psychosis cost dearly to American tax-payers but West German generals, too, need somehow to justify the fact that 56 billion marks was allocated for military spending in the FRG in 1979 alone, plus another 40 billion marks for reequipment of Bundeswehr with new weapons.

It is quite often talked in Bonn about "linking" the policy of arming with the policy of disarmament as if these two mutually exclusive trends could be combined. The "White Paper" that is being prepared for publishing in the FRG, clearly reflects the stand of the supporters of the policy of arming. But as seen from the events of the recent days connected with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War to be observed on September 1, the number of supporters of peace and relaxation of tension is growing in the FRG. Statement of a group of prominent political and public leaders, members of the Bundestag, leaders of a number of trade unions that was published a few days ago in Bonn express support for the course of security, cooperation and relaxation of international tensions, the course that is in keeping with the will of the majority of the people of Western Europe.

POSSIBLE FRENCH-FRG NUCLEAR ALLIANCE AGAINST EUROPEAN DETENTE

LD272324 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Recently the French and West German press has been talking about the setting-up of a France-FRG nuclear alliance. Our commentator (Edward Kamidulin) writes:

Behind this idea lies the old desire of the West German military clique to get its hands on the nuclear weapon. In the 1950's, as we know, the Bundeswehr's plans for nuclear arms went bankrupt when they came up against both the (?broad) circles of public opinion and many West European countries, including France. The West German generals' nuclear ambitions were rightly viewed as a threat to peace and security in Europe.

The same idea, our commentator says, is being put forward today in a new form, that of the military integration of France and the FRG on the basis of an association between the French nuclear force and West German industry. There is no other way, as Gen Georges Buis recently said in an interview for LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, in which an independent Europe can be built. Alexandre Sanguinetti, too, expressed the same view, and in the same weekly.

These stands were greeted with a great wave of support on the banks of the Rhine. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG carried an article by its military expert, Adalbert Weinstein, directly proposing modernizing the French nuclear strike force with the help of FRG industry and capital. He puts forward as justification for FRG participation in the French nuclear program the increase in the so-called mistrust of the American nuclear forces.

So in the Federal Republic they are claiming that poor Western Europe has no choice but to increase its nuclear potential and that the task cannot be carried through without the Bundeswehr. There is no need to point out that the idea of a French-West German nuclear alliance is against detente in Europe and the world, because the aim of detente is to eliminate the threat of war from the lives of mankind by strengthening mutual trust and getting the nuclear and conventional arms race under control.

It is obvious from this that Messrs Sanguinetti, Buis, Weinstein and others like them are proposing the exact opposite. These gentlemen, it is true, confine themselves to expressing their ideas, so dangerous for the future of Europe, in public: But is very alarming that the mass media take up their irresponsible remarks and play into the hands of those who have not given up the dangerous scheme to reshape the map of Europe.

FRENCH DEPUTY DESCRIBES DANGER OF U.S. MISSILE PLANS

LD241801 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Paris, August 24, TASS--Louis Odru, deputy of the French parliament, described as very dangerous the American plans for deploying several hundred new nuclear missiles in the territories of West European NATO countries.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Louis Odru said that the implementation of these plans would mean a new spiral in the monstrous nuclear arms race.

Such plans, put forward in response to a number of constructive and peaceloving proposals from the Soviet Union and other socialist states, testify to complete disregard for the destinies of mankind whose real interests require speedy and resolute steps forward disarmament, Louis Odru said. The American plans are at odds with the aspirations of the European peoples for peace, security and cooperation, aspirations which are recorded in the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki.

They endanger the national independence of West European countries in whose territories the United States is planning to deploy nuclear arsenals. They open before the FRG an opportunity of getting access to the use of nuclear weapons, contrary to the ban imposed by international treaties. Such plans imperil peace.

As usual, the reaction refers to its old invention about the notorious "Soviet menace," an invention it uses for propaganda purposes in order to cover up its unseemly manoeuvres, L. Odru said. This "argument" has been used by reaction for many decades every time it plans either an aggression abroad or an onslaught on the rights of the working people at home. Experience has long since refuted this invention by showing that at all stages of its existence the Soviet Union has invariably pursued and continues to pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence. The Pentagon's new plans, the deputy said, are at variance with the SALT II treaty recently concluded by the Soviet Union and the USA.

As a Frenchman, Louis Odru said in conclusion, I feel I must warn against the danger these plans represent to France because they threaten to draw it into a nuclear catastrophe in the event of a conflict.

AIR BRIGADE FROM FRANCE ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

LD272334 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Six Mirages and a French transport plane today landed at the airfield of the Kubinka air garrison near Moscow. During their 4-day official visit, the French airmen will go to the cosmonauts' training center at Zvezdnyy on the outskirts of Moscow, and to Volgograd and Leningrad where the fiercest battles of World War II were fought. Speaking to the Soviet and French pilots at an official ceremony, the general commanding the air brigade, (Couteaux), who heads the delegation, stressed that the friendship of our airmen was forged in battle and has stood the test of time. A report on the arrival of the French delegation was broadcast on national radio.

U.S. USING UK CYPRUS BASES FOR ESPIONAGE AGAINST USSR

LD271235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[O. Anichkin commentary under "On International Topics" rubric: "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] The United States has not abandoned its plans to build up its military presence at British bases in Cyprus, making virtually no secret of its intentions to create a Mediterranean bridgehead for itself there. Washington is taking this step while disregarding growing protests from the Cypriot public.

The U.S. military has long been seeking to utilize Cypriot territory in its strategic calculations. Britain has generously offered its island military bases which were imposed on the Cypriots under the Zurich and London agreements which granted Cyprus independence. The Pentagon and the CIA began their feverish efforts to develop what is in fact a military intelligence base in Cyprus soon after the United States had to remove its stations for electronic espionage against the Soviet Union from northern Iran as a result of the fall of the shah's regime.

The Americans have used the British bases before in their operations in the Mediterranean and the Near East. Recently, however, there have been more and more reports coming in testifying that U.S. military building is proceeding at a rapid rate at British bases in various parts of the island.

The press has reported that nearly 700 U.S. servicemen have already been stationed and 10 U.S. military aircraft are to be found at individual times at the British bases at Akrotiri and Dhekelia. As can be seen from U.S. press reports, the United States is striving to considerably step up the utilization of the U-2 spy plane, which, it is assumed, will make flights over areas in the vicinity of the Soviet Union's southwestern border. According to the Cypriot magazine IKONAS, the Americans are preparing to take delivery of another spy plane, the PC-135, at the British bases. Aircraft of this type, fitted with electronic equipment, will make stopovers at Akrotiri. PC-135 aircraft are intended to collect information about Soviet ships in neutral water. All information from the aircraft is transmitted to a radar station in the Troodos Mountains and thence to command points in the United States. It has also become known that in the north of the island the Americans are preparing the commission an electronic surveillance station mothballed after the 1974 events.

"The U.S. presence on Cyprus is growing daily," the magazine IKONAS notes. For its part the newspaper KHARAVYI notes: "The British bases are gradually switching to serving the Pentagon and NATO." Voicing Cypriots' concern at the unceremonious way the United States holds sway on the island, the newspaper states that "the consequences for Cyprus could be tragic if the island is allowed to be transformed into a collective imperialist base in the Mediterranean."

The public of Cyprus is angrily protesting at the U.S. military's actions on Cypriot territory. There is no justification for the utilization of Cypriot territory for espionage activity against the Soviet Union, V. Lissaridhis, chairman of the United Democratic Union of the Center party, has stated.

Washington's aspiration to transform Cyprus into a military bridgehead is aimed not only at undermining the island's sovereignty and exacerbating the political situation in the country but also against the Arab states and the Soviet Union. This cannot fail to cause concern, alarm and protest.

TUDEH PARTY SENDS LETTER TO ISLAMIC REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD282005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--The Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, Tudeh, has sent a letter, signed by Kianuri, first secretary of the party Central Committee, to the Islamic Revolution Council and the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The letter points out that on 20 August, by a decision of the public prosecutor's office, the paper MARDOM, the organ of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party, was closed down. At the same time, the Revolution Guards, who are subordinated to the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution Council, sealed the premises of the paper's editorial office and of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. This severely limits the possibility of the People's Party of Iran of pursuing its legitimate political activities.

The party Central Committee stresses that according to reports coming in from the country's provinces, in most of the towns in Iran, the offices of the party and its youth organizations are being subjected to attacks from irresponsible persons. During these raids, party premises have been set on fire and the lives of many party members have been endangered.

Considerable loss has been suffered by the party , particular in the towns of Esfahan, Rasht and Tabriz.

During the 7 months which have elapsed since the revolution, the letter goes on to say, the People's Party of Iran had held a firm and objective position. By its constructive criticism, the party has tried to show the faults in the executive power and has exposed the schemes of the counterrevolution. It has taken an active part in the building of the new Iran and has struggled against numerous rightwing extremists and ultraleft elements. The party has seen and continues to see the main direction of the Iranian revolution as being the unity of all forces implacably struggling against the political, economic and military overlordship of the imperialists, primarily U.S. imperialism and international Zionism, and for the eradication of the vestiges of the shah's regime, for the safeguarding of freedom for various national and political forces, for a radical improvement in the living conditions of working people of town and country, and for equal rights for all citizens and all national and religious minorities, within the framework of a united, independent and free Iran.

The letter puts forward the demand that an end be put to the persecution of the Tudeh party and that the ban on the publication of the paper MARDOM be lifted.

KURDISH, OTHER ETHNIC UNREST IN IRAN, PRESS CLOSURES CITED

LD281047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Iran: Complex Situation"]

[Text] Tehran, 23 August--The front pages of today's Iranian newspapers carry awful photographs of the executions being carried out by the authorities in Paveh of captured rebels and activists of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party. Dozens of people have been executed. Special Islamic tribunals, the press reports, are also being set up in other parts of Kordestan Province, whose population is seeking its national and cultural autonomy within the framework of the Iranian state.

Reports reaching Tehran attest that the situation in this province is still tense. Clashes with government detachments are constantly flaring up in an almost inaccessible part of the region, to which the rebels have withdrawn. The authorities' attempts to enter into negotiations with the rebels in the region of Mahabad, the newspaper Tehran TIMES reports, have not been crowned with success. The governor of the province has declared that one course is left--to crush the rebels by force.

Special detachments to suppress antigovernment demonstrations have been created in the city of Sanandaj, where the Kurdish population has been rioting.

Khomeyni has declared an amnesty for those Kurds who voluntarily lay down their arms. He has given instructions to allocate 1 day's revenue from oil sales for the development of Iranian Kordestan.

The Kurdish Democratic Party Central Committee Secretariat has issued a sharp protest against the execution of Kurds.

As regards the situation in another ethnic regions, official reports are generally reassuring in nature. However, Tehran Radio has reported that troops have been moved into the city of Gorgan and its environs, where there is a considerable population of Turkmens.

It became known today that the country's authorities have already banned 41 newspapers and journals whose publication "contradicts the interests of the Islamic state." Liberal and democratic publications have come under the ban.

TASS Report

LD271954 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 26, TASS--Armed clashes continue in Iranian Kordestan between government troops and the supporters of the Kurdish movement for national authority.

Tehran Radio reports that the Kurdish rebels raided the garrison of government troops at Salmas, blew up a depot with 500,000 tons of fuel on the railway station. Army reinforcements have been dispatched to the town.

According to the paper KEYHAN the troops are using Phantom fighter-bombers against the Kurdish rebels which strike from the air at concentrations of Kurdish detachments with heavy arms at their disposal and means of transportation. The insurgents are resorting to guerrilla tactics--striking at night, unexpectedly descending from the mountains into populated areas. Government troops and "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" control the situation in the city of Saqqez which they captured after many days of storming. Yet at night fire exchanges go on in the streets.

Meanwhile the radio and TV station of Mahabad is still in the hands of the Kurdish Democratic Party.

The paper BAMDAD reported that General Procurator of Tehran Ayatollah Azari Gomi, after a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, demanded that all keeping arms without permission should immediately hand them over to the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" or to revolutionary committees. Persons failing to surrender their arms and concealing them will be shot, the procurator announced.

TASS CARRIES REPORT ON ISRAEL SHELLING OF S. LEBANON

LD281230 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 27, TASS--The Israeli military, supported by Haddad's separatists, continue firing on south Lebanon's territory, infringing the agreement on a cease-fire in the south of Lebanon which was achieved with U.N. mediation and announced at 5 hours in the morning on Sunday. On Sunday Israel's long-range artillery guns aboard its naval launches shelled again the Ayn al-Hilva Palestinian refugee camp near Sayda, killing or wounding 50 peaceful Palestinians, as well as the areas of Palestinian camps near Tyre--Ai-Burj, Nu-uh malip Al-Bas and Ar-Rashidiya.

Before and after the declaration of cease-fire the targets of Israeli short attacks were also scores of south Lebanese towns and villages, including Az-Rariyah village in the central sector, the cities of Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and neighbouring villages, and also the regions of Hasbayya, western Al-Biqa' and Al-'Urqub. Units of separatists repeatedly opened machinegun and artillery fire on the villages of Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, Kafr Hamman and Al-Khuraybah which are under control of the U.N. Emergency Forces. At the same time, Israeli Air Force planes made reconnaissance flights over the eastern sector of southern Lebanon. The local press reports that in all 22 peaceful Lebanese and Palestinians were killed or wounded and about 60 houses were destroyed throughout the day yesterday. The Lebanese authorities fear an escalation of Israel's aggressive actions in the south of Lebanon in the days to come. These apprehensions were aroused not only by Israel's unceasing military provocations but also by a statement of the Israeli Government, made immediately after the declaration of cease-fire that raids on southern Lebanon would be continued. The position adopted by the USA is regarded by local political circles as direct support for the Israeli aggressors. American Ambassador in Lebanon John Gunther Dean said reportedly at a meeting with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis that the United States rejects Lebanon's demand that the Security Council condemn Israel's aggressive actions and take appropriate steps to curb the aggressor.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON MIDEAST SITUATION AS STRAUSS TRIP ENDS

LD281515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[V. Peresada report: "Concessions Again?"]

[Text] Special Envoy R. Strauss, special representative of the U.S. President, has completed his visit to Egypt. The main topic of his conversations with the Arab Republic of Egypt's top political leadership was the question of the "settlement" of the Palestinian problem within the framework of the Camp David agreements. Little is known of the content of the conversations which took place in secret. But by all appearances the Israeli plan for a curtailed "administrative autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip still forms the basis of the "settlement," by which they are attempting to replace the creation of an independent Palestinian state. In drawing this conclusion the majority of foreign commentators start from the premise that, after arriving in Cairo from Tel Aviv, the U.S. emissary brought the same old Israeli "no" to a Palestinian state and the PLO. The press here notes that Strauss did not put forward any new U.S. proposals either. Nevertheless, after the meeting with him Egypt's President as-Sadat stated that the U.S. and Egyptian "viewpoints were, as usual, identical."

In the commentators' opinion, in these circumstances it can only be a case of new concessions by Egypt to Israel, which is seeking an illegal solution to the fate of the West Bank and Gaza by bypassing the true representatives of the Palestinian people. The statement of Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, which was obviously timed for Strauss' visit, is characteristic in this connection. In an interview with the Washington STAR reprinted in the Cairo press he says directly that the "PLO cannot represent the interests of all Palestinians." Hitherto no statements have been made in Egypt which so flagrantly flout the decision of the pan-Arab conference in Rabat which recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The completion of Strauss' visit coincided with the recommencement of the work of the two special commissions created within the framework of the talks on "Palestinian self-government." These commissions, which comprise representatives from Egypt, Israel and the United States, are preparing recommendations fro the next--6th--round of talks to be held in September. As is known, the previous five rounds have ended with practically no result. According to the Egyptian prime minister, if the deadlock is not overcome the question of a new As-Sadat--Begin--Carter meeting may arise.

NICARAGUA WITHDRAWS BANKNOTES, REOPENS STATE BORDERS

LD271336 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 27, TASS--The Nicaraguan state banks finished today receiving from the population banknotes of 500 and 1,000 cordobas which were withdrawn from circulation by a decree of the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction. As a result, these banknotes, which were embezzled by Somoza's followers before their flight abroad, have become invalid and can no longer be used to finance counter-revolutionary actions of to destabilize the Nicaraguan economy.

According to preliminary data, the Nicaraguan banks received 264 million cordobas from the population in two days.

The government said that the amount of cancelled 500-and 1,000-cordoba banknotes now abroad totals 180 million cordobas. The government is to replace the cancelled money with banknotes of other denominations. This money, together with funds frozen inside the country for six months, will be used for the restoration of the Nicaraguan economy.

All border points in Nicaraguan territory, which were controlled by the Sandinist People's Army to prevent illegal introduction of Nicaraguan money from abroad, were reopened today.

SANDINISTS CONTINUE EXPROPRIATION OF SOMOZA'S ASSETS

LD281410 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 28, TASS--The Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua continues the nationalisation of the assets of the overthrown dictator Somoza and his clique. The Ministry of Justice reported that since the overthrow of the regime the state had taken over 168 industrial enterprises, commercial centres, and mass media. 159 houses, owned by Somoza and high-randing National Guard leaders, have been confiscated.

The Nicaraguan revolution, the newspaper BARRICADA, the official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, writes, will follow along the road of strengthening the state sector in the national economy, which will serve the interests of the people. All confiscated enterprises are being used for the development of the country, an improvement in the living and working conditions of their workers and employees.

GROMYKO EXCHANGES CABLES WITH ECUADOREAN COUNTERPART

LD231503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko has sent a telegram to Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, Ecuador's foreign minister, expressing congratulations and best wishes on his appointment to that post.

In his answering telegram A. Pareja Diezcanseco expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams expressed the confidence that the friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and Ecuador will be further developed to the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL NOTES INCREASING COST OF FUEL EXTRACTION

LD281025 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[USSR Gosplan Department Chief E. Vertel article: "Fuel Complex"]

[Text] Our country is perhaps the only industrially developed power in the world whose economic growth both now and in the future is based on its own fuel and energy resources.

Their extraction and processing in a form acceptable to the consumer is insured by the fuel and energy complex: the oil and oil-refining, gas, coal, shale and turf industries and also the power industry. Taken together, they form a very large multisectorial national economic system. Suffice it to say that over one-third of the capital investments channeled into industry are earmarked for maintaining and developing this complex. About 35 percent of all fixed capital is concentrated in it and 1 in 10 industrial workers works in it.

Our total extraction of primary fuel and energy resources is approximately one-fifth of world fuel production; oil, gas and coal account for 94.3 percent; turf, shale and timber for about 2 percent and the contribution of hydroelectric and nuclear power stations accounts for 3.7 percent. And although this correlation will obviously persist for several decades, the preference is increasingly in the direction of nuclear energy and the more rational use of local types of fuel.

This shift is no accident. Specialists knew of it and prepared for it long ago. The point is that in our country fuel and energy resources are distributed very unevenly--90 percent are east of the Urals in unpopulated regions with extremely harsh natural and climatic conditions. The remaining 10 percent are in the European part of the USSR where over three-fourths of the country's production forces are concentrated. In addition, fuel stocks here have to a considerable extent already been worked and at a number of deposits mining and geological conditions have deteriorated substantially.

The era of cheap energy has come to an end. Fuel is being acquired only with increasingly great labor and capital expenditure. While in 1975 expenditure on ancillary construction per oil borehole was R141,000, in 1980 it is expected to be R185,000--30 percent more.

Another reason for the rise in the cost of extracting fuel is the depletion [vyrabotka] of rich deposits. Take Samotlor, in West Siberia. Some 150 million tons of oil and gas condensate are extracted every year here. This is one-fourth of the total extraction in the country. And, to compensate for the inevitable future decrease as a result of the exhaustion of stocks, it will be necessary to exploit dozens of new deposits which, moreover, will be scattered over a vast territory. Capital expenditure will naturally have to be increased considerably.

It is the same with gas. The growth in its extraction is insured mainly through the northern rayons of Tyumenskaya Oblast. The nature and climate there are harsh and the territory is uninhabited. All this sharply increases the cost of oil-field ancillary construction and the installation of gas pipelines. For instance, capital investment in ancillary construction for fields at the Medvezhye, Urengoy and Vyngapur deposits is R19.14 per thousand cubic meters of gas extracted, while in ancillary construction for gas deposits in the Uzbek SSR they were almost four times less. Gas transportation costs have tripled. While, for instance, one kilometer of the Central Asia-Center gas pipeline cost R300,000, one kilometer of the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline of the same diameter costs R867,000.

In the coal industry, expenditure on the fight against large-scale gas leakage [gazovydeleniye], mine shocks and increased ground pressure and temperatures in the working areas increase in connection with the greater depth at which mining work is carried out. Whereas during the 8th 5-Year Plan capital investment in commissioning new capacities in the Donetsk coal basin was R34.2 per ton of coal, it has now reached R50-55.

The growth in capital investment in the development of the fuel and energy complex is also accompanied by a rapid increase in its requirements for equipment and materials. And this is no easy matter--directly or indirectly the sectors of this complex already consume about 70 percent of the pipes produced in the country and up to 20 percent of the remaining output of ferrous metallurgy.

Of course, this expenditure is not purposeless: It insures energy independence and stability for our economy. But this in no way relieves us of the need constantly to be concerned for the all-round reduction of these expenses at every stage--from the extraction of fuel to its final consumption. Special significance attaches to the economical, rational utilization of fuel and energy resources themselves.

Industry consumes the most fuel--62 percent of the total consumption. That includes 46 percent used to generate electricity and heat. The second major consumer is municipal services and the population. They account for approximately 11 percent of the fuel consumed. The remaining resources--27 percent of the total volume--are used for the fuel extracting sectors' own needs and are consumed in transportation, in agriculture and for other purposes.

The main reserves for saving fuel are in industry. The metallurgy workers of Magnitka, the Kemerovo miners and Kostroma power industry workers are in the vanguard of the thrifty. Participants in this campaign are displaying great invesntiveness, creativity and initiative in order to save the national economy as much fuel, electricity and heat as possible. For instance, at the Bereza turf briquet plant in Belorussia rationalizers have introduced several improvements to existing equipment. This has made it possible to reduce fuel expenditure by 4.5 percent, electricity expenditure by 6.4 percent and heat expenditure by 4 percent.

But it is by no means everywhere that matters remain this way with regard to saving fuel and energy resources. At many enterprises and construction sites and in housing, utilities and municipal services fuel, electricity and heat are still used irrationally. There are large losses and overexpenditure compared with the established norms while the leaders of these enterprises fail to take the necessary steps to introduce proper order.

For instance, take nonferrous metallurgy. The USSR Gossnab Main State Inspectorate has checked the utilization of fuel and energy resources at 73 enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy consuming over 9.5 million tons of ideal fuel a year. At 33 enterprises the norms for the expenditure of fuel and energy resources on the production of individual types of output and operations were established without adequate technical and economic substantiation and proved to be higher than the unit expenditures which had in fact been previously achieved and in a number of cases higher than the expenditure norms established for the previous year. These enterprises received more fuel than they needed to fulfill the plan and their leaders reported "saving" approximately 10,000 tons of ideal fuel and 24,000 gigacalories of heat. And the check showed that the leaders of 13 enterprises, including the Volgograd and Kirovabad aluminum plants, the Kandzharan copper and molybdenum combine and the Solnechnyy mining and enriching combine have not even got round to elaborating measures insuring the fulfillment of the set targets for saving fuel and energy.

Another major source of fuel losses is the unsatisfactory organization of storage. Thus, at the Degtyari ore administration, the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine, and the Kharkov No 2 GRES, coal is stored in unprepared areas without drainage devices.

Electricity is often used unjustifiably to light the territory of enterprises construction sites, streets, cities, store windows, parks and stores. Too much fuel is expended on heating water for heating systems and this is frequently done in the race to fulfill TETs and boilerhouse plan indicators for generating and releasing heat.

To balance fuel consumption better, it is expedient to increase the extraction and utilization of local types of fuel and to expand the decentralized procurement of fuel by enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the population. Unfortunately, this practice has not received the necessary dissemination. For instance, the Tkvarcheli GRES which works on local coal meets one-fourth of its fuel requirement by using heating oil and accordingly does not make full use of available local coal. And at the south Urals GRES 225 million cubic meters of natural gas extracted and delivered from many hundreds of kilometers away was burned in the furnaces while over 0.5 million tons of local coal was "saved."

To this day the utilization of secondary fuel resources is underdeveloped in industry. For instance, these usable resources for the national economy as a whole are estimated at 240 million gigacalories but only 105 million or 44 percent are being used. Some ministries--above all the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification--are displaying totally unjustified dilatoriness in expanding the use of secondary energy and fuel. Thus, because of the delay in constructing a pipe for the No 2 boilers which should work on the blast-furnace gas from the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine's No 6 furnace, surpluses of this gas are burned "at the flare"--the losses to the national economy are estimated at 200,000 tons of ideal fuel.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Supplying the National Economy and the Population With Fuel, Electricity and Heat in the 1979-1980 fall-winter period" indicates specific ways and measures to resolve the issues connected with this. The fulfillment of this complex of measures should insure that consumers accumulate the necessary stocks of fuel and that the reliability of their supply to the national economy and population increases and should enhance the efficiency with which fuel and energy resources are utilized.

CORRECTION TO CSA REPORT ON 7-MONTH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DATA

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "CSA Reports Economic Performance Data for January-July," published in the 20 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p S 1.

Page S 3, first entry on page should read:

Tractors--Thousand Units	44	319	96

Second entry on page should read:

Agricultural Machinery--Billion Rubles	0.2	1.5	106

RSFSR CSA REPORTS RAIN HAMPERING HARVEST IN SIBERIA, URALS

LD282345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Harvest in the fields of Russia. The Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR reports: Grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area in excess of 44 million hectares--almost three-fifths of the area. A total of 85 percent of the cut crops have been threshed. The harvest rates are still high. Despite the frequent rain, harvest work is in full swing in Siberia and the Urals. The mechanizers have to maneuver the machinery, sending the combines to those fields where the crops have dried. Harvesting is continuing in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The yield here is uneven, but even in drought conditions leading farms are not obtaining a bad yield. For example, the Kostroma Imeni 50-Letiya USSR Kolkhoz is getting yields of 43 quintals per hectare. The influence is being shown of high farming techniques and excellent organization of all work in the cultivation of grain crops.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 AUGUST

LD290210 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Kurganskaya Oblast all sovkhozes and kolkhozes are busy harvesting, with grain crops having been cut on 250,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray grain harvesting is progressing amid difficult weather conditions. "Packed" harvesting is being used in areas where the grain has fully dried. Grain crops have been cut on almost 2 million hectares, and one-third of the cut grain has been threshed. (0800 GMT)

In Kharkovskaya Oblast winter wheat sowing began today. More than 600,000 hectares have been allocated to these crops, which is considerably more than last year. (0900 GMT)

In the forested steppe zone of the Ukraine, buckwheat harvesting began today. The crop is a good one despite difficult climatic conditions. It is planned to bring in the crop from 350,000 hectares in 8-10 days. (1200 GMT)

In Kazakhstan machine operators today completed harvesting on the 11 millionth hectare--almost half the entire grain crop area. Windrows have been picked up on 6.5 million hectares and 2.5 million tons of barley and wheat have been transported from threshing floors to elevators. (1400 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast grain is being cut on the last million hectares. Grain has been threshed on more than 160,000 hectares during the last 24 hours. (2100 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL GIVES INTERVIEW ON HARVESTING WORK

LD251214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0906 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Interview of (Viktor Igorevich Sologov), deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, conducted by unidentified interviewer; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [(Sologov)] Harvesting is now in full swing. Grain crops and pulse crops have already been cut on half of the area and threshed on approximately 60 million hectares.

Grain crops are being harvested at a high rate in the Baltic republic, Belorussia, in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, along the Volga, in the Orenburg region and in Altayskiy Kray. The rate of reaping and threshing of grain is increasing at sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the eastern regions of the country.

However, in the mid-Urals and in Kazkhstan, grain harvesting is a little behind schedule because of rain and low temperatures.

[Question] Is weather the only reason work is lagging?

[Answer] No. In Tomskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts 11 or 12 percent of the combines are still not ready for work. There is a shortage of vehicles in Altayskiy Kray, and in Orenburgskaya, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts. This is also having negative repercussions on the rate of grain harvesting and procurement. Measures are being taken locally to eliminate these deficiencies and increase the productivity of harvesting machinery and vehicle use.

[Question] And how do things stand in Central Asia?

[Answer] In the Central Asian republics the mass harvesting of grain corn is underway. Farms in Kashkadarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya oblasts have completed the harvesting of corn for grain and average yields per hectare have been 86-92 quintals.

On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, Ukraine and Belorussia the mass harvesting of fiber-flax is in progress.

[Question] But along with their current concerns farmers will also be thinking about the future harvest. What can you tell us about that?

[Answer] Favorable conditions are now present almost everywhere for the timely preparation and successful execution of winter sowing. The soil has already been prepared on over 80 percent of the area allocated for winter crops. The sowing of winter crops has been carried out on an area of about 6 million hectares, which is 2.5 times more than last year. This work is progressing in a well-organized way on farms in the Udmurtskaya ASSR and in Vologodskaya, Orlovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts.

Special attention is being paid locally to winter crop sowing with the simultaneous application of phosphorus fertilizers. After sowing, the soil is packed.

However, in Tyumenskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Vladimirskaya and Permskaya oblasts, where the best sowing conditions are already coming to an end, winter crops have been sown on less than 5 percent of the areas.

PRAVDA HAILS ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOVIET SPACE PROGRAM

LD210640 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

["Success of Soviet Cosmonautics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--A new striking page has been turned in the history of world cosmonautics: the longest ever, 175-day-long, flight of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin has been completed, writes today the newspaper PRAVDA in its leading article. The cosmonauts returned to earth, having precisely fulfilled the complicated scientific-technical programme aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz. It is almost two years now since the Salyut-6 station was put into a near-earth orbit. For more than a year it was used in a manned regime, the article stresses. Three main durable and four visiting expeditions--17 link-ups of transport and freight ships, six refuellings in the course of the flight, about 80 corrections of orbit. 14 men were on the station. Hundreds of scientific-technical and medico-biological experiments were carried out. Tens of thousands pictures of the earth's surface were made, more than 100 experiments were conducted in obtaining new materials. The duration of work in conditions of weightlessness has been brought to half a year.

SCIENTIST PRAISES BENEFITS OF SPACE PHOTOGRAPHY

LD241554 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--We have read with satisfaction in newspapers the statement by Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin who spent 175 days in orbit, a TASS correspondent has been told by Yuriy Kiyenko, director of the Scientific-Research and Production Centre Priroda (Nature). Durability of manned expeditions is of great significance to us, the scientist said. Foresters, geologists, reclamators have a possibility to receive from outer space information from the same areas at a vast stretch of time--from the end of winter almost to the beginning of autumn. This made it possible to trace different processes in dynamical development: the presence of moisture reserves in soil, the condition of forests, the corn ripening progress, evolution of glaciers. A possibility to regularly observe the earth from a space orbit has exerted a tremendous impact on methods of exploration in many terrestial sciences, the organisation of economic activities in many spheres. The observations and photography made by Soviet cosmonauts are being widely used by specialists of 400 scientific-research and design organizations. In 5 minutes of space photography it is possible to obtain a greater volume of information than in two years of aerial surveying photography of the same area from aboard an aircraft, Kiyenko said.

One sequence of the territory, shot from outer space by the usual camera KATE-140 covers an area of 200,000 square kilometres. Such a picture can simultaneously show a number of large areas or regions, the area of such seas as Azov or Aral. Space photography in the study of the shelf of the seas and oceans opens up vast possibilities. The volume of information obtained from outer space makes one confident that the study of nature from outer space will become in the next few years a very efficient instrument of controlling many processes taking place on earth--from the appraisal of biological productivity of the earth and the ocean--to scientifically-substantiated forecasts in searching for minerals, the scientist pointed out. He cited an example: 102 perspective structures were discovered in one of the old oil-extracting areas of the country over a period of 60 years. 34 new perspective sections were spotted in 5 months of deciphering of space pictures, made from Salyut and Meteor spacecrafts. The first wells prompted to geologists by the cosmonauts reaffirmed the high procession of prospecting for minerals from outer space.

CELEBRATION OF AIR FLEET DAY CONTINUES

Ustinov Order of the Day

LD281317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[USSR defense minister "Order of the Day" No 205]

[Text] Moscow, 19 August 1979--Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers:

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers:

Comrade officers, generals and admirals:

Comrade pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, military and civil aviation specialists, aviation industry workers and DOSAAF sporting airmen:

Comrade air force veterans:

Today the Soviet people and their valorous armed forces celebrate USSR Air Fleet Day. This holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm among the Soviet people who are successfully implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Thanks to the constant concern of the CPSU and Soviet state, the air force of the land of the Soviets is constantly strengthening and developing. It is provided with modern equipment and possesses ideologically convinced, highly qualified cadres.

Rallied closely around the Leninist Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, military airmen unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy, are increasing their political and military knowledge and are improving their flying skill and combat ability. Air force personnel, in a single formation with all USSR Armed Forces servicemen, are vigilantly standing guard over the gains of Great October.

Civil aviation workers and aviation industry enterprise collectives are welcoming the holiday with new labor achievements in fulfilling their plan targets and assimilating modern aviation equipment.

I greet you and congratulate you on your nationwide holiday--USSR Air Fleet Day.

I wish the military airmen further successes in increasing their combat readiness, improving their flying ability and military skill and consolidating their military discipline. I wish civil aviation and aircraft industry workers new achievements in developing this country's aviation and the DOSAAF sportsmen high results in developing air sport and preparing young men for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

To mark USSR Air Fleet Day I order:

That today, 19 August, at 2100 festive firework displays be held in the capital of our motherland--the hero-city of Moscow--the capitals of the union republics, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our socialist motherland and its glorious air fleet! Long live the great Soviet people--the builders of communism! Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Ceremonial Moscow Meeting

LD281329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] On 17 August a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison devoted to USSR Air Fleet Day was held in the House of Unions Hall of Columns.

In the meeting's presidium were N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; USSR Ministers V.A. Kakakov and P.S. Pleshakov; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Soklov, USSR first depty defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; L.S. Svechnikov, depty minister of civil aviation; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadres Directorate; Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Air Marshal A.N. Yefikov, first deputy commander in chief of the air force; Fleet Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy; Aviation Col Gen I.M. Moroz, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the air force; Aviation Col Gen G.P. Skorimov, chief of the Air Force General Staff; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Adm V.M. Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy; leading workers of the Ministry of the Aviation Industry and the Ministry of Civil Aviation, marshals of the categories of troops, generals, admirals, general designers in the aviation industry and representatives of the capital's party and soviet organization and labor collectives. The ceremonial meeting was opened by V.P. Trushin, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected with tremendous enthusiasm.

Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Rodin, turner at the Moscow "Krasnyy Oktyabr" machine-building production association; A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; V.A. Kazakov, minister of the aviation industry; L.S. Svechnikov, deputy minister of civil aviation; and N.R. Sergeyeva, parachute instructor at the V.P. Chkalov Central Air Club, honored master of sport of the USSR and world champion parachutist addressed words of greetings to the Soviet airmen and aircraft builders.

Air Marshal A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in charge of the air force, spoke at the meeting. Soviet military airmen, he stressed, educated by our dear Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to it, are vigilantly and reliably standing guard over the airspace of their beloved fatherland. They are devoting all their efforts and knowledge to further consolidating the Soviet state's defense might and fulfilling their duty--to maintain a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing the immediate rebuff of any aggressor. Those taking part in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.